Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 4, 1941

Negro Pastors Will Exchange Pulpits

By vote of the Negro Ministers Conference of Tuscaloosa, the pastor will exchange pulpits for services this morning. Following is the schedule of changes: Northport Baptist, Dr. J. R. Smith; Tuscaloosa Baptist, the Rev. O. S Harvey; St. John, the Rev. A. W Rainer; Morning Star, Holt, the Rev. R. J. Moore; Weeping Mary the Rev. J. A. Johnson;

New Zion, the Rev. J. P. McClellean; Pine Grove, the Rev. C H. Robison; Hurricane, the Rev J. S. Lacy; St. Paul, the Rev. S V. Mosley; Plum Grove, the Rev J. R. Dixon.

S-7a

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Arkansan Hits Need for Race Relations Day

FEB 22 1941

57-a ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Under the head, "A Call to Repentance," in the current issue of the Arkansas Methodist, A. J. Shirley, a leading white Methodist layman, expressed regret that there should be any need for such a day as Race Relations Day.

"We of the white race should hang our heads in shame that there should be any excuse for such a day on the church calendar," Mr. Shirley said.

FEB 22 1941

"Here we are in the midst of frantic preparation to repel Hitler's Nazi force and drive it from the world. The Nazi propaganda has exactly the same underlying basis as has our jim-crowism. The illusion of race superiority is the foundation of both.

"It is strangely inconsistent to spend billions in preparations to blast foolish notions of racial superiority out of the heads of the Germans and not repent of our own like foolish notions."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nation Falls Short Of Democracy To Certain Minorities--Eleazer

Emory Speaker Invites Concern Of The Majority

FEB 8 1941

The Negro today "suffers from widespread political disfranchisement, taxation without representation, marked discrimination in distribution of public benefits, economic exploitation amounting sometimes to peonage and practical slavery, and inadequate legal protection all supported by a caste system that contradicts everything that democracy stands for."

Such were the words of R. B. Eleazer, member of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in his address Friday to a group at Emory University.

"The nation falls short of the goal of real democracy when measured by the standard of justice shown certain minorities," he declared.

This is especially true when the treatment of the Negro is considered, he continued.

Genuine concern for the welfare of the Negro, he observed, "far from violating the traditions of the Old South is in complete harmony with the best of those traditions which put to shame the neglect, injustice and hostility so common today."

It was Stonewall Jackson, he recalled, who taught a Sunday School class of slaves at First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Va.; it was General Robert E. Lee who, after the war, twice dispersed mobs threatening Negroes.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Plan South-Wide Program To Improve Race Relations

ATLANTA. (ANP).—A southwide activities program covering the next two years was outlined here Saturday morning by the executive committee of the Commission On Interracial Co-Operation, an association of southern people working for the equitable adjustment of interracial conditions in this region.

Plans approved by the committee include efforts to perfect and strengthen interracial organizations, state and local, throughout the South; co-operation with churches, colleges, public schools, and other agencies in a program of popular education; and a continued campaign against lynching and other forms of mob violence. Especial attention will be given to the effort to secure for Negro workers a fair degree of participation in the developing program of national defense.

FEB 7 1941

Presiding at the meeting was Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive director of the commission and vice-president of the Rosenwald fund, temporarily loaned to the government as an executive assistant to the council of national defense.

Others attending the meeting were Dr. Ashby Jones, Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman college; Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Attorney A. T. Walden, F. B. Washington, director of the Atlanta university's School of Social Work and Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse college.

Dr. R. L. Russell of Griffin, Ga., was elected a member of the commission and of the executive committee.

FEB 7 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Interracialists Outline Program For Two Years

JAN 26 1941

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Dr. R. L. Russell of Griffin, Ga., was elected a member of the Commission and of the executive committee.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Commission On Interracial Cooperation Plan To Test Georgia Peonage Law

Tenants and Day Laborers Are Sent to Jail For Failure to Repay Advances

Gets Eight Months For $19 Debt

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Georgia's so-called "peonage law," under which tenants and day laborers may be sent to jail for failure to repay advances made by their employers, is soon to be tested in the United States Supreme court, according to advices received from Washington by Atlanta attorneys handling the matter for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The case involved is that of a Negro tenant farmer, who lived on the farm of R. L. Hardie in Wilkinson county. Last year Hardie had Taylor arrested and fined; then lent him $19 with which to pay the fine, on Taylor's agreement to work for Hardie and repay the money. When Taylor failed to carry out this contract, because of sickness he claimed, Hardie prosecuted him for fraud under the "peonage law" and had him convicted and sentenced to eight months imprisonment.

JAN 21 1941

At this point the case was brought to the attention of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation by Taylor's lawyer, Atty, . . Purdom of Sparta. The commission saw in it a favorable opportunity to test the constitutionality of the law and asked Leonard Haas, prominent Atlanta attorney ,to work with Mr. Purdom in carrying the case up through the courts.

Appealing first to the Georgia Supreme court, their plea was denied on the ground that Taylor's conviction was punishment for fraud and not for debt. The case was then appeal to the United States Supreme court, where the effort will be made to have the law thrown out as violation of the 13th amendment.

One other state, Florida, has a similar law, which, like that of Georgia, is used to intimidate debtors and hold them on their jobs.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 28, 1941

Talmadge And His Crusade

IN THE Conference on Education for Southern Citizenship, Southern educators at Blue Ridge this week have fearlessly analyzed and denounced Governor Talmadge's attack on the Georgia school system.

Speaking Tuesday to the conferees, R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta characterized this deplorable outburst of demagoguery as one almost certainly inspired by personal and political aims. He branded it as "Hitlerism" disguised as democracy. He revealed the sorrowful plight of teachers and professors in Georgia now threatened by Mr. Talmadge with a 50 percent cut in salaries if the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges dares to take up the Talmadge challenge to the integrity and freedom of education in Georgia. Mr. Eleazer is director of the Commission for Interracial Co-operation.

Reminding the conference how far and wide fly the evil effects of such advertisements of the South, Mr. Eleazer packed a whole volume into this passage of his address:

> The South is far more effectively advertised by its backward interracial attitudes and practices than by its religion, its culture or even its cooking. The University of Georgia gets into the news all over the country only because the Governor of the state has made an indecent attack upon it in the name of white supremacy. From time to time our demagogues arise in Congress and do their best to advertise us as a people given over to ignorance and prejudice and intolerance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

Southern Frontier And Its Editor

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER is published on the fifteenth of each month by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Already twenty-three issues of this paper have been circulated. The very fact that this has been accomplished without causing any noticeable antagonistic reaction is a tribute to the fine sense of balance maintained by the editorial management. Substantial proof that its chief purpose is to assist the body politic of the South into a less and less irritating process of adjustment is the paltry fee of twenty-five cents which is the price of one year's subscription.

This brilliantly edited monthly paper is not partisan except in so far as it strives seriously to present to the south, in a courageous, non-emotional manner, the deficiencies in its race mores which tend to block its evolutionary path toward a status of equality in this federation of United States. It indulges, very objectively, in self-criticism of a constructive nature. I say self-criticism because its editorial staff is composed of distinguished native-born and resident christian and educational leaders of both major racial groups.

CHIVERS

OPPOSITION IS STRONG

The value of a news organ is predetermined by the quality of folk who produce it. The quality of these folk is authenticated when one realizes that they have stayed home "to grow and to glow" against the stubborn resistance of the "opposition". The opposition is strong because its strength is reenforced by emotionalism and conclusions not based upon value judgements. This editorial staff realizes that there is no place like home provided home means seeking constantly and orderly those things both physical and psychological that promote a sense of well-being.

Just as the students of juvenile delinquency have determined that a large percentage of those children who run away from home do so because their homes lack that something which would promote in them a sense of well-being so it might be reasoned that such a large proportion of native talent of both major races has left their native south for the identical reason.

The sound philosophy behind the policies governing the Southern Frontier may be credited in the main to its guiding spirit, Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames. She is a Texas born and reared white woman who has spent an eventful life rearing a family and striving to make the land of its birth a fit place for decent people to live.

DIVISION IS DISASTROUS

It seems to me that such a concept of home is a fundamental prerequisite to leadership in promoting interracial good will. It is a truism that a house of people, even though inhabited by a stronger and a weaker race, divided against itself can never stand.

I have watched Mrs. Ames grow in courage, spirituality and philosophy of life, for many years with a sense of gratitude. I say sense of gratitude for I believe that much of the irritation between the races is due to the sensitiveness about its womanhood so characteristic of the white south. So when a white woman has the courage to give Negroes an opportunity to prove that they are capable of being refined, courteous and capable of absorbing the higher ethical values of societal life I am quite sure that much of the doubt as to its success is taken from the movement for better race relations.

Mrs. Ames has not always had the full support of Negroes. They had cause to be exceedingly reticent about accepting a southern white man in a leadership role. Many of them could not understand her philosophy of race relations for it was not dramatic. It was and is free from either radicalism or ultra-conservatism. It is embedded in her passimate desire to see the south a decent home in which all of its native sons, regardless of race, might have an opportunity to live, work, recreate and prosper without the retarding forces of fear and intimidation. She knew that the test of fitness to the rights and duties that go with elemental justice and citizenship could never be applied to Negroes until they had an opportunity to embrace the economic, political, and judicial elements of government as human beings.

A DYNAMIC FORCE

Mrs. Ames as a leader in the fight for the realization of the New South gained Negro support on a broad scale when she emerged as the dynamic force in organizing and promoting the Southern Committee for the Prevention of Lynching among southern white women. Here was a practical demonstration of a Christian evaluation of the sacredness of human life, even though it was Negro life.

Another significant act of Mrs. Ames' was the courageous display of independence when she established sound grounds for disbelief in the utility of a federal lynching law. This was not what Negroes wanted from an interracial leader but they had to admire honesty in a person who has proven the capacity for honesty with herself.

This is not an advertisement but a long overdue appreciation.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
February 7, 1941

Negro Treatment Is Held Unjust

Speaker Points To Concern Shown Them By Jackson, Lee

ATLANTA, Feb. 7 (AP)—This nation falls far short of the goal of real democracy when measured by the standard of justice shown certain minorities, R. B. Eleazer of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation asserted today.

This is especially true when the treatment of the negro is considered, said the commission's educational director in an Emory university chapel address.

Genuine concern for the welfare of the negro, he observed, "far from violating the traditions of the old South, is in complete harmony with the best of those traditions xx which put to shame the neglect, injustice and hostility so common today."

It was Stonewall Jackson, he recalled, who taught a Sunday school class of slaves at First Presbyterian church in Lexington, Va.; it was General Robert E. Lee who, after the war, twice dispersed mobs threatening negroes.

Specifically, Eleazer said the negro today "suffers from widespread political disfranchisement, taxation without representation, marked discrimination in distribution of public benefits, economic exploitation amounting sometimes to peonage and practical slavery, and inadequate legal protection, all supported by a caste system that contradicts everything that democracy stands for."

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
October 27, 1941

Waste

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation issued statements last week which indicate that the percentage of the Negro population in the South is declining. In every Southern state the percentage has dropped markedly since 1900. In Alabama, 45.2 per cent of the population at the turn of the century were Negroes. Last year only 34.8 per cent were.

The commission offered as reasons for the reduction of proportionate Negro populations in Southern states the much higher Negro death rate and continued Negro migration to other parts of the country.

The first cause is obviously one which all Southerners wish to see eliminated. It is a recognized fact that health and sanitation laxity for Negroes and Negro districts has a tremendous influence on health and sanitation conditions for the total population.

That the commission offers continued migration of Negroes to other parts of the country as one of the two most important causes of the declining percentage should be impressed on all Southern citizens. Here are persons who are leaving their native region because they obviously believe they can find more opportunity elsewhere. If opportunities do not exist for them in the South they cannot be blamed for leaving. If such opportunities are not here, then it is evident that they should be provided. Of course, much has been done in the past years to offer Negroes more diversified means of making a living and providing for themselves and their families. But what has been accomplished is small in comparison with what must be done yet. It is actually waste—if nothing more—to stand by and watch the manpower of the South dwindle yearly.

All citizens should be able to recognize the channel in which our efforts should be directed.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

The Civic Week

White, Colored Units To Map Cooperation

APR 20 1941

By Frank Diggs

Plans for closer cooperation between white and colored District citizens' organizations through mutual liaison committees and exchange of data are expected to be completed this week, with the presidents of both federations on record as favoring the move.

Involving an exchange of resolutions, committee reports and program plans of mutual interest and appointment of committees by white and colored groups, the scheme was initiated by Southwest Citizens' Association's president, Harry S. Wender, and adopted by that body Wednesday night.

It was presented at the Federation of Citizens' Associations meeting last night for preliminary action by the two federations, and this week is to be considered by member associations of both the federations.

The plan, according to Wender, originated in the successful cooperation between the Southwest Citizens' and Civic Associations over the last 30 odd years and was proposed as a means of setting up formal machinery for more effective concerted action between the two bodies in the future.

In Southwest, public health committees of the associations worked together to obtain the Public Health Center opened there last winter, and recreation committees cooperated to push the new recreation facilities there this year, Wender pointed out, as two recent examples of effective cooperation.

If the plan is worked out as expected, the white and colored federations and several citizens' associations which share their territory with civic groups will set up committees and means of exchanging reports and data this spring, with the machinery ready for general operation when the "civic season" opens in the fall.

APR 20 1941

The Chevy Chase Citizens' Association last week initiated a move to appoint citizens' committees to work with the Commissioners, the Defense Council and the War Department in planning District defense measures.

Suggested at the last meeting of the Interfederation Conference, the committees are expected to be appointd by other associations meeting this week and to offer the services of the citizens' machinery and faculty for getting things done to defense officials.

* * * *

Of major interest to all District civic bodies is the pending appointment of a new chairman of the Senate District Committee to replace Senator Reynolds, who will resign to head the Military Affairs Committee soon.

Most probable candidate for this strategic post now is Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat), of Nevada, who was urged for the appointment last week by several associations, following the lead of Southwest.

McCarran is understood to be willing to accept the important but thankless job provided he is supported solidly by citizens of the District and provided the committee is assigned an "adequate" personnel.

His views on such a personnel include a full-time executive secretary to handle routine work of the committee (at $4,000 yearly) and clerical help for a full-time committee office similar to that maintained by the House District Committee.

* * * *

Tribute was paid last week to one of Washington's outstanding pioneer civic leaders—the late Charles S. Easterling, first president of the Citizens' Forum of Columbia Heights.

As a matter of public record, the following excerpts from a forum meeting talk are well worth repeating:

"He was reverent toward other people's personalities. There was in him no cynical personal attitude toward others, no contempt for others. For those who had wronged the community in which they lived he felt pity rather than contempt. He took life reverently.

"Mr. Easterling had many charming personal characteristics that endeared him to his friends. What I like best was the quick smile that broke over his face, and the enticing twinkle in his eyes, that prefaced a clever comment or a bit of quiet wit. He grew old gracefully, and his 83 years had not effaced these personal charms. He died, as he lived, every inch a man, and every day a gentleman." ALBA M. EDWARDS.

Last week's civic headlines included:

Municipal Assembly, roundly denounced by nearly all citizens' associations meeting during week, met for the third time and elected as permanent officers Sefton Darr, president; Ernest H. Pullman and Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, vice presidents; Mrs. Lois Sentman, secretary; Harold Vatter, treasurer; Dr. Ernest Griffith, Sidney Katz, Woolsey Hall, Hugh Miller and Mrs. Harold Stone, board of directors.

Chevy Chase Association and Columbia Heights forum backed the proposed merger of Municipal and Police Courts, the forum asking a Congressional investigation of the court setup "to the end that we may have an up-to-date and efficient system."

Petworth citizens petitioned President Roosevelt to create the post of people's counsel in the District government to act as local public defender.

APR 20 1941

Sixteenth Street Highlands Association heard a report on the proposed crosstown bus by a Capital Transit official, who asserted that the line across Military Road would cost $105,000 annually to run, which is more than anticipated revenues.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
March 27, 1941

Inter-Racial Committee Appointed by Mayor

Mayor William Beardall appointed and City Council yesterday approved the following interracial committee, purpose of which is to settle any differences that might arise between the colored people of Orlando.

Dean Melville Johnson, Dr. A. Fred Turner, J. J. Caldwell, Joseph Bumby, Rabbi Morris Skop, J. C. Brossier, Mrs. W. W. Lane and Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller.

Colored representatives are the Rev. S. J. Johnson, T. R. Neal, Prof. C. W. Banks, Esther Brayboy, Bluette Ashe, the Rev. P. J. Gethers and Jimmy Walker.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 15, 1941

Racial Co-Operation

The city is to be congratulated on having made possible the use of Campbell park for the negroes, for their outdoor meetings and other activities. They long needed some place where they may assemble for Sunday sings, band concerts, entertainments and the like.

Through the generosity of the Pinellas Lumber company, sufficient lumber was donated some time ago for a bandstand which was built by a group of leading negro men of the community. This bandstand was used for the first time last Sunday afternoon in a formal opening program. The speaker for the occasion was a member of the faculty of the negro A and M college in Tallahassee. Response was made by Oliver Hewitt of the city council.

On the platform were a number of leading citizens both white and colored. This marks a long step forward in inter-racial cooperation for the good, not only of that section but for the entire city. Any improvement made in the negro section of any city reflects credit and adds dignity to that city as a whole. The negro is a vital part of the life of the south. He cannot very well get along without the white man, the white man cannot get along as well without him. Their interests should always be the same and their co-operation friendly. In no other way can their problems be amicably solved. Race prejudice gets the community nowhere.

Any encouragement the city of St. Petersburg can give reflects credit upon the community as a whole.

S. M. SMITH.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Relations. The Negro In American Life

By GUY B. JOHNSON
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina

EDITOR'S NOTE: The accompanying article is the text of a very significant radio address delivered by Professor Guy B. Johnson at the University of North Carolina On April 22.

MANY WHITE people have a way of saying, "Oh, I know the Negro. You can't tell me anything about Negroes. I've known them all my life." Well, I wonder just how much the average white person really does know about Negroes. How many of us actually know more than one or two Negroes? How many of us have ever visited a Negro church other than as mere spectators? How many have ever read a novel or a poem written by a Negro? How many are acquainted with even one educated colored person? And if we were asked to name five Negroes, other than prize fighters and jazz orchestra leaders, who have achieved distinction in American life, I doubt if many of us could do it.

No, I am afraid that what the average person means when he says that he knows the Negro is that he knows a little about his cook or hired man or farm tenant, that he knows a few "Negro stories," and that he has a lot of threadbare notions about the racial characteristics of the Negro. I believe that our ideas about colored Americans and our relations with them would be more intelligent if we were better informed, and so in this brief talk I want to give you a bird's eye view of the achievements and problems of the Negro American.

First of all, a few words about the trends in Negro population. I find that many people have exceedingly hazy ideas on such simple questions as how many Negroes there are in the United States and whether they are increasing or decreasing. Some people seem to think that Negroes are dying out and others think that they are soon going to swamp the white population. Well, both ideas are absurd. When the first federal census was taken in the year 1790 there were about three-quarters of a million Negroes. One person in every five was colored. At the time of emancipation there were nearly 5,00,000, and today there are 13,000,000, but today only one person in eleven is a Negro. So the Negro population is not dying out, neither is it swamping the white population. It looks as if both populations will stabilize in the next few decades at a ratio of about one Negro to ten whites.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

There are two very important movements which have affected the the distribution of the Negro population. One of these is the movement of Negroes from the South into the North and West. In the years just following the first World War this movement reached such proportions that it was referred to as the Great Migration. In the past twenty years the number of Negroes living in the North and West has almost tripled. One-half of all the Negroes living in these sections were born in the South. Three and a quarter million of our 13,000,000 colored people are now living in the North or the West.

The other movement is the movement to cities. Thirty years ago, three-fourths of the Negroes were living in rural sections; today they are about fifty-fifty urban and rural. The increase of Negro population in some of our cities is really amazing, and it is chiefly due, not to the natural increase of births over deaths, but to migration from rural areas. Thirty years ago there was not a city in the whole nation with as many as 100,000 Negroes.

Ten years ago there were seven such cities, and today there are eleven—possibly twelve. These cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, and possibly Cleveland, Ohio. The largest of all Negro population concentrations is found in New York City, where there are nearly 400,000 colored inhabitants, while Chicago and Philadelphia have more than 250,000 each. And so we see that the Negro has literally been "going to town" in a big way.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Next let us look at some of the indications of economic progress on the part of Negroes. The Negro Year Book, published at Tuskegee Institute, estimates that since emancipation the Negroes have accumulated more than 2 1-2 billion dollars of wealth. There are about 70,000 Negro business establishments of all sorts, of which 25,000 are retail stores doing an annual business of over $100,000,000. There are 23 Negro banks having combined resources of more than $15,000,000, and there are 44 insurance companies with insurance in force to the total of nearly one-half billion dollars. The total purchasing power of Negroes is estimated at two billion dollars a year. Negroes own and publish 200 newspapers and numerous periodicals of fall sorts.

The story of educational progress would take much more time than I can devote to it today. Let me summarize it in this way. Illiteracy has decreased from 95 per cent at the time of emancipation to 10 per cent today. There are more than 1100 colleges devoted exclusively to the education of Negroes. College attendance has increased tremendously in the past two decades, and the number of college graduates in the past five years alone is over 10,000.

About 2,000 Negroes have readapt himself to expect the worst. No matter how cultured, how refined, how deserving of respect he may be, he is never entirely free from the fear of personal insult and bodily harm.

These, then, are some of the darker phases of the picture. I think that we white people might well pause and ask ourselves whether we have made an honest effort to apply our Christianity and our democracy to the Negro. I regret to report that I know many Negroes who have long since stopped believing that the white man is the Negro's best friend. One of the most disheartening things I have seen lately among Negro young people is their increasing feeling of futility and despair.

WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT?

After all, what does the Negro want from America? I am convinced that what he wants is something simple and perfectly reasonable. He does not want alms, he does not want to dominate anybody, he does not want any more social equality than any person wishes to give him. What he does want is **opportunity**—an opportunity which is not based on race or color. His attitude is: "Give me an opportunity to make a decent living, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and I will take care of myself."

In these critical times when our paramount aim is the defense of our democracy and our American way of life, we must be a united people. Our 13,000,000 colored citizens are in many respects the most loyal and dyed-in-the wool Americans in our whole nation. We have always had their loyalty and we must continue to have it, but the only way to keep it is to deserve it.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW PRIZE FOR BOOK ON RACE RELATIONS

$1,000 Offered by Edith A. Wolf for Creative Work

Edith Anisfield Wolf announced yesterday through The Saturday Review of Literature that she had established a new annual award of 1,000, in addition to the one of the same amount that has been made since 1934, for books published in the field of race relations.

The new award will be given for the best work each year of a creative nature, a book that will perform "an outstanding service in clarifying the problems of racial relations."

For the last six years Mrs Wolf has awarded a $1,000 prize in memory of her father, John Anisfield, for the "outstanding" book in the field. With the introduction of the new award for purely creative work the distinction is made that the older award shall go to the author of a study based upon scientific research on the subject.

Louis Adamic, editor of the magazine Common Ground, a publication of the Common Council for American Unity, was the most recent winner of the Anisfield award. Mr. Adamic was honored for his book, "From Many Lands"

The committee of judges, the same for both awards, comprises Henry Seidel Canby, Saturday Review; Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology at New York University, and Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council. Mr. Young, at 230 Park Avenue, will handle the details of entries.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 1, 1941

Who Said 'Politics'?

The current issue of The Statesman reproduces from The Columbia News, published at Harlen, a story which throws a world of light on the sinister influences behind the movement to bring about racial equality. It supports the contention this newspaper has always made that the Negro question is but one manifestation of this general purpose to destroy the American system of government.

Interwoven with this radical infiltration is the great game of politics as played by the New Deal in half a dozen states where the Negro vote is practically the balance of power.

When men like that glorified ward-heeler, Senator Joe Guffey, of Pennsylvania, read that Governor Talmadge is "playing politics" with the schools and colleges of Georgia he must have laughed so loud you could hear him a mile.

The plain truth of the matter is that Governor Talmadge, in preserving the traditional attitude of the South towards the Negro is rendering invaluable service by frustrating the most colossal system of political chicanery that every corruoted an electoral system.

* * *

The Columbia News cites chapter and verse for the statement that in the summer of 1936 a great "religious" encampment was held at Blue Ridge, N. C. More than 40 university students were present from Georgia and other Southern states.

The meeting was presided over by a Georgia youth who has gained an unenviable notoriety as a radical leader since that time.

According to our Columbia contemporary, a resolution was introduced to invite Negro boys and girls to attend the conference in the following summer. Colored girls were to share rooms with white girls and Negro boys with white boys.

This Georgia youth warmly advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Quoting another Georgia youth who was present at this convention, The Columbia News says: "Nothing came of the movement, because it was found to be in conflict with the laws of North Carolina, but the flower of the white youth of the South," as represented in that convention "were willing."

This Georgia boy was so indoctrinated with radical teachings that he later became president of the National Youth Congress, which has been exposed beyond question as one of the most active "fellow travelers' of the Communist party in the United States.

It was this youth who was removed from the visitors' gallery of the United States senate for creating "a vocal disturbance" in opposition to the lend-lease bill.

A Negro girl from Atlanta was induced to make application for admission to the University of Georgia, according to the Columbia News. But finally "the radicals decided to make a test case in Missouri—where the Negro vote is a tremendous factor—and certain Negroes applied for admission to the school of journalism and the law school of the university of that state.

* * *

The show-down finally came on the Negro's demand for admission to the law school and in due course came a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Negro's right. The court held, in substance, that where a law course was set up as part of the university system equal facilities must be provided for Negroes. Thus the university was confronted with the alternative of mingling the races in the law school classes or building a separate school for Negroes alone.

These same radical influences have been behind the challenge to election laws in Texas, Louisiana and other states.

The simple facts recited by The Columbia News expose to the source of much of this movement, a combination of radicalism and ward politics, in which the welfare of the Negro is the last thing under consideration.

Rome, Ga. News Tribune
October 23, 1941

Report on Inter-Racial Relations

For the benefit of the folks who sit on powder kegs and carelessly toss matches about, in the matter of deprecating incipient trouble lying in the promotion of "better" relations between the two races, we quote from Richard Waldo, New York columnist for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"New York corporations with Washington representation say that the race situation in Washington—white versus black—is rapidly approaching trouble proportions. Southerners are getting increasingly incensed at the First Lady, holding her responsible for the unrest and more-than-self-sufficiency of the colored peoples.

"White men at the O. P. M. when calling for an extra stenographer, are no longer surprised when a dark skinned miss shows up. The bosses plead they are not yet ready to dictate and the girl goes back to the stenographic pool, but—she reports the incident to her black-and-white labor, equal rights, etc., groups and fuel is added to the fire.

"Washington is in a tough spot because it is the first city north of the Jim Crow states. There have been any number of small bouts on busses, between blacks and whites, some of which have been witnessed by New Yorkers."

* * *

Few persons in the South object to the negro bettering his lot, so long as the bettering is done within the race and does not become a drive to promote social equality, inter-marriage and the other "equalities" so dear to the hearts of the inter-racialists who would share membership in the white race with their colored brethern.

The difficulty of sharing membership in the white race with the darker pigmented peoples is that both races lose their identities and the result is a brown race that may shade lighter and lighter under successive infusions of white blood, but never will lose its negroid characteristics, so that a nearly white couple generations removed from the black ancestry may turn up with a coal black child.

Inter-racialists prate of "equal rights for all" as if the white race denied the black race's right to progress, and they damn the South for its "Jim Crow" laws—but they rarely speak of a place in New York called Harlem, where the negro is just as segregated as he is in the South . . . where the negro population even has its own negro policemen. The inter-racialists overlook the fact that "equal rights" also includes the right of one race to determine whether it desires such an amalgamation, just as a neighbor has the right to privacy if he doesn't care to visit the folks in the next block. They glibly drag the religious issue into the question, speaking of equality of souls in the sight of God, completely ignoring the fact that if God had wished the two races to become one, He would have made them one from scratch, and not waited around for some inter-racialist to bring about the merger.

We were told recently of the career of a dear Southern lady in inter-racial work in her church, which went along fine, promoting better relations between the two races, until she was called up one day and invited to a tea with mixed racial company at the home of one of the negro members . . . whereupon she suddenly lost interest in inter-racial work and turned her attention to something else. That is the history of so many inter-racial ventures; they start as innocent promotions of the welfare of "downtrodden" race, and before the thing has run its course it inevitably leads around to the subject of social equality, possibly on the theory that if one slips into the water slowly the cold does not produce as great a nervous shock as would be caused by a plunge.

Inter-racial movement is an insidious thing, something like the infiltration of the communists and fascists who work subtly until they are in position to begin demanding, whereupon business picks up.

Farmers cross the horse with the jackass to produce the mule, but the mule has no reproduction power, hence the combination of horse and jackass must be continued to produce additional mules, which evidently means that God did not intend to perpetuate on earth a race of hybrid mules. Health authorities have noted in mullatoes a lowering of resistance to disease, so that instead of producing a stronger breed, interracial offspring tend to produce a weaker race than either of the original races, a degen-

eration that bodes little good for this country if the inter-racialists are to realize their dream of a "Brown America."

Nothing but trouble can come of the misguided inter-racial movements. So long as the negro is left undisturbed to realize his consciousness by these dreams implanted in his conscious, the white man and meddlers in racial relations, the negro can live in peace and harmony in the same land, each advancing within his own sphere according to merit and ability to progress. This has been the case for the most part, and under the white man's friendly eye the negro has bettered his lot in many ways within his own range. If that finely drawn balance of good will between the two races is to be upset by inter-racial agitators, Pandora's Box never turned loose upon an unsuspecting world a worse evil.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 1, 1941

Who Said 'Politics'?

The current issue of The Statesman re-produces from The Columbia News, published at Harlen, a story which throws a world of light on the sinister influences behind the movement to bring about racial equality. It supports the contention this newspaper has always made that the Negro question is but one manifestation of this general purpose to destroy the American system of government.

Interwoven with this radical infiltration is the great game of politics as played by the New Deal in half a dozen states where the Negro vote is practically the balance of power.

When men like that glorified ward-heeler, Senator Joe Guffey, of Pennsylvania, read that Governor Talmadge is "playing politics" with the schools and colleges of Georgia he must have laughed so loud you could hear him a mile.

The plain truth of the matter is that Governor Talmadge, in preserving the traditional attitude of the South towards the Negro is rendering invaluable service by frustrating the most colossal system of political chicanery that every corruoted an electoral system.

* * *

The Columbia News cites chapter and verse for the statement that in the summer of 1936 a great "religious" encampment was held at Blue Ridge, N. C. More than 40 university students were present from Georgia and other Southern states.

The meeting was presided over by a Georgia youth who has gained an unenviable notoriety as a radical leader since that time.

According to our Columbia contemporary, a resolution was introduced to invite Negro boys and girls to attend the conference in the following summer. Colored girls were to share rooms with white girls and Negro boys with white boys.

This Georgia youth warmly advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Quoting another Georgia youth who was present at this convention, The Columbia News says: "Nothing came of the Inter-racial work and turned her attention to something else. That is the history of so many inter-racial ventures; they start as innocent promotions of the welfare of "downtrodden" race, and before the thing has run its course it inevitably leads around to the subject of social equality, holding by possibly on the theory that if one slips into the water slowly the cold does not produce as great a nervous shock as would be caused by a plunge.

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This Georgia boy was so indoctrinated with radical teachings that he later became president of the National Youth Congress, which has been exposed beyond question as one of the most active "fellow travelers' of the Communist party in the United States.

It was this youth who was removed from the visitors' gallery of the United States senate for creating "a vocal disturbance" in opposition to the lend-lease bill.

A Negro girl from Atlanta was induced to make application for admission to the University of Georgia, according to the Columbia News. But finally "the radicals decided to make a test case in Missouri— and the other "equalities" so dear to the hearts of the inter-racialists who would share membership in the white race with their colored brethren.

* * *

Few persons in the South object to the negro bettering his lot, so long as the bettering is done within the race and does not become a drive to promote social equality, inter-marriage and the other "equalities" so dear to the hearts of the inter-racialists who would share membership in the white race with their colored brethren.

The difficulty of sharing membership in the white race with the darker pigmented peoples is that both races lose their identities and the result is a brown race that may shade lighter and lighter under successive infusions of white blood, but never will lose its negroid characteristics, so that a nearly white couple generations removed from the black ancestry may turn up with a coal black child.

Inter-racialists prate of "equal rights for all" as if the white race denied the black race's right to progress, and they damn the South for its "Jim Crow" laws—but they rarely speak of a place in New York called Harlem, where the negro is just as segregated as he is in the South . . . where the negro population even has its own negro policemen. The inter-racialists overlook the fact that "equal rights" also includes the right of one race to determine whether it desires such an amalgamation, just as a neighbor has the right to privacy if he doesn't care to visit the folks in the next block. They glibly drag the religious issue into the question, speaking of equality of souls in the sight of God, completely ignoring the fact that if God had wished the two races to become one, He would have made them one from scratch, and not waited around for some inter-racialist to bring about the merger.

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The show-down finally came on the Negro's demand for admission to the law school and in due course came a decision that a nearly white couple generations removed from the black ancestry may turn up with a coal black child.

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Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
October 23, 1941

Report on Inter-Racial Relations

For the benefit of the folks who sit on powder kegs and carelessly toss matches about, in matter of deprecating incipient trouble lying in wait, we quote from Richard Waldo, New York columnist for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, as follows:

"New York corporations with Washington representatives say that the race situation in Washington—white versus black—is rapidly approaching trouble proportions. Southerners are getting increasingly incensed at the First Lady, holding that if one slips into

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Let Us Resolve In 1941 To. . .

JAN 14 1941

Mr. Bradford, of Kentucky State College, who contributes to the Courier-Journal, weekly, states the inter-racial relations—meaning relations between WHITE and COLORED people—were good in 1940 and he hopes and figures they can be better in 1941.

We agree with all Mr. Bradford says, but we think better intra-racial relations—meaning relations between colored people themselves—should be and should have been for years more emphasized and dwelt upon. We face 1941 a more divided Race than we were in 1900. Instead of our much vaunted progress as a Race, making us more closely allied, drawing us closer together as Negroes because we are Negroes facing the same prejudices, obstacles, suffering the same prejudices, proscriptions and prohibitions. We have become a Race of Individualists—every Negro for himself. As such we have made a kind of statistical progress; that is, on paper, we seem to have gone far. But in the essentials, in the fundamentals of Race building we have gone backward.

The essentials, the fundamentals of any race building are love for one another, loyalty to one another, support of one another.

Every Negro, no matter whether of high or low degree, faces the same color prejudice. That alone should bind us closer together. But what do we find in 1941? We find the educated Negro drawing away from and looking down upon the uneducated masses. We find the masses disrespectful of Negro leadership.

The slave complex is still imbedded in too many Negroes. They do not trust each other, they do not respect each other. In fact, and in short, Negroes are more contemptible of the Race than white people are.

JAN 14 1941

We should be and could be in 1941, a strong Race, a powerful minority in this country, demanding and getting Respect, Rights, Privileges. But we do not demand nor get these things because we are a House Divided Against Itself. By the simple process of respecting leadership, of patronizing Negroes in the trades, in business and in the professions we could lift ourseves by our own bootstraps. But every "educated" Negro thinks he is a "leader." We are an army of generals but with no privates in the ranks.

There is too much preying on the "smal Negro" by the "big Negro" leaving no mutual respect or confidence in either.

Let us resolve in 1941 to patronize Negroes wherever and in whatever way possible. We have got to have BIG men in business, in the trades and in the professions. They cannot get BIG unless we build them up by our support. And they must not forget once they get BIG, from whence they have come. That is the trouble to a great extent: We make a man BIG and he forgets us!

Our Negro insurance companies are our greatest assets as a Race. They conserve more money for us, they employ more Negroes than any other business; they rescue churches, small businesses and even individuals with financial aid. They should be completely and wholly supported by every Negro under forty years.

Every cent spent with a Negro helps the whole Race in some manner.

Let us resolve in 1941 to spend as many cents with Negroes as it is possible to do.

—The Falls City News (Louisville, Ky.)

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CHEF JUSTICE HUGHES ON TOLERANCE

JAN 11 1941

CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES of the United States Supreme Court made a speech last week in accepting a citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which praised his contribution to the improvement of human relations, that can well be reported for the benefit of prejudice-ridden officials of the War and Navy Departments, and other federal administrators now advocating national unity. Said the Chief Justice:

JAN 11 1941

"Liberty cannot be conserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed, so that, along with our differences of view, political and religious, we have a deep and abiding sense of human dignity and worth hence our capacity for friendly cooperation in pursuit of common ideals of justice . . . Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance are wholly incompatible with that cooperation. They are the deadly enemies of true democracy, more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

JAN 11 1941

If Congressman Dies and his committee but realized this fact they would know that the most effective way they can fight un-American and subversive activities in this country would be to expose the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations of so-called loyal Americans who are now arrayed in a bitter fight to keep the Negro in his place.

We agree with Chief Justice Hughes that the best way to safeguard American democracy is to put an end to those inequalities and injustices besetting minority groups in this country, in both civil and military life. By so doing we would be removing the cause for complaint instead of offering temporary relief through such agencies as the WPA, the National Youth Administration, etc.

Minority groups need more friends in high places to offset the present wave of prejudice now sweeping the country.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Race Relations

FEB 23 1941

MANY institutions throughout the country have entered into a week of conferences and discussions dealing with the possibilities of obtaining and promoting better relations between the white people and the colored people. The idea is a grand one and lends itself to the possibility of doing some real ground work in the eradication of a good deal of the hazards that interrupt good relations between races. But it appears that the thought does not carry through from year to year. It simply spurts once each year. Its force is spent during the week of the conferences, sermons and forums. During the other fifty-one weeks in the year race relations are allowed to run wild and at random and the force of race relations week is suspended.

The effect of these efforts to better race relations could be increased if the week was simply to be the highlight of the continual program to increase such relations instead of being an end unto itself. The conferences at the colleges and universities and the sermons in the churches by ministers from other races are exceptionally good as far as they go. But it stands to reason that one sermon out of fifty-two will do very little in converting people from views they have nourished for life. By the same reason one lecture out of a hundred will have little effect upon a person who maintained unwholesome views about persons of other races. The most such a lecture can do is to reaffirm the conviction of those who sincerely desire to better relationship between the races. This is hardly the extent of desired results.

FEB 23 1941

For the good of the country we need race relations weeks, months and years. It is hardly necessary to stress this axiom. We need to extend it into the labor unions where ordinary folks belong, into the small towns where prejudices are allowed to go unabated and into large industries where thousands of employees are hired. Employers should especially be urged to attempt to promote better race relations by employing more Negroes. The effect of this is obvious since most of the ills of the colored people come from economic difficulties.

When the efforts to better race relations are extended from one week to fifty-two weeks in the year and when its audience is extended from the pulpits and the schools to the persons who attend neither schools or churches then we shall achieve the results worthy of the nomenclature by which the week is identified.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Layman Raps Inconsistent Attitude Of American People

FEB 20 1941

WE FAVOR Race Relations Day, Brotherhood Month or any other movement that has for its object the improvement of relations between the several racial elements in the United States.

Nevertheless, we are glad that here and there the "light is breaking" and fair-minded Americans are beginning to see more clearly how inconsistent is their conduct.

In that connection we reprint below a statement issued by a white Methodist layman in Arkansas, and with which we are in complete agreement: FEB 20 1941

"February 9 was designated as RACE RELATIONS DAY. However we observed the day, we of the white race should hang our heads in shame that there should be any excuse or necessity for such a day in the church calendar. Here we are in the midst of frantic preparation to repel Hitler's Nazi force and drive it from the world. The Nazi propaganda has exactly the same underlying basis as has our Jim-Crowism. The illusion of race superiority is the foundation of both. It is strangely inconsistent to spend billions in preparation to blast foolish notions of racial superiority out of the heads of the Germans and not repent of our own like foolish notions. Jesus might have even had that in mind when He said: 'Why considerest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eyes when, behold there is a beam in thine own eye?' Yes Race Relations day is a call to repentance."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Brotherhood Week

President Roosevelt recently in calling for the observance of Brotherhood Week, delivered the following message: MAR 1 1941

"With reverent dependence upon and faith in our destiny as a people, let us meet in church and school, in cathedral and synagogue, in public hall and home during Brotherhood Week, the week of Washington's birthday, **to purge our hearts of intolerance and to bind all our citizens in a common loyalty."**

"The defense of America begins in the hearts of our countrymen. In this hour of emergency let us set aside time to build our unity from within, to renew our faith in brotherhood, to quicken our national life and to reinvigorate our patriotism with a renewal of that vision of democracy without which we perish as a people." MAR 1 1941

These words of the President have been well spoken. What America needs to do is translate them into reality. It will take a strong personality like Mr. Roosevelt, spurred on by alert and intelligently guided minorities to bring this about.

The next step toward the complete liberation of the American Negro from economic and political penury must be achieved by his own efforts. He must look to the future.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

English Writer Considers Future of Race Relations

MAR 28 1941

LONDON. (ANP).—Basil Mathews, writing for the News Letter of the English League of Colored Peoples, points out that the establishment of any lasting world peace at the conclusion of the war depends upon the adjustment of relations between the western "white" nations and the new subject "colored" peoples.

Dismissing the Nazi theory of the supremacy of any one racial type, Mathews asserts that the "ruling principle for ordered life in human relationships is that of co-operation, economic, political, social, and domestic." Accepting this theory there are left two alternative views of the post-war world order as related to those who are now subject people. MAR 28 1941

The first solution, advocated by men like Norman Bentwich and G. D. H. Cole, proposes the "internationalizing of these territories under federal trustee administrators who would foster institutions of African and other self-government involving an executive, internal civil service. MAR 28 1941 o'clouk a buffet supper was served

On the other hand, men like W. B. Mumford advocate "(largely on the ground that this is the clearly expressed will of almost all vocal African leadership), that Britain, Freed France, Belgium, etc., joining after the war with America in a co-operative order of democracies, should bring on their subject peoples to self-government along the lines of democratisation already increasingly at work, especially in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

It is the latter solution which Mr. Mathews favors, and he feels that now is the time to consider the issues. He says, "We cannot begin to solve them until we have vanquished the world enemies of freedom. But we can only prepare ourselves for that post-war progress. If, while fighting for victory, we get a clear vision of the use to which we shall put that triumph when it is won."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 8, 1941

Inter-Racial Group Pleased After Poll

ATLANTA, April 8.—(AP)—A poll showing Southern white persons about equally divided on the question of equal educational opportunities for whites and negroes was hailed as a favorable sign today by the Commission of Inter-Racial Cooperation.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director for the commission, said the poll, conducted for the National Education Association by a national fact-finding organization, showed 45 per cent of Southern whites in favor of equalized opportunities, 46 opposed and nine with no fixed opinion.

These results, Eleazer said, "are believed to be much more favorable to the Negro child than would have been the case 10 years ago, and may be taken as indicating a favorable trend of opinion on this subject.

Meantime in most of the Southern states Negro school facilities have been steadily improving, though in general the scales are still weighed heavily against the Negro child."

His statement added that the poll showed 78 per cent of Southern Negroes favorable to equal opportunities, 11 per cent opposed and 11 undecided. In the North 86 per cent of the whites and 96 per cent of the Negroes interviewed approved. The national average was 78 per cent for, 16 per cent opposed and six without opinion.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Intra-Racial Unity

FOR many decades there have been certain movements by Negroes and whites designed to promote inter-racial understanding. The basic idea of such movements was that if people of one racial group knew more about people of other racial groups there would be a better understanding among all groups. AUG 10 1941

The purpose of this editorial is not to discuss the merits of such movements for experience has more of less shown their value. We propose to suggest that it might be well if the members of our race would make an effort to make for intra-racial unity—that unity which exists among people of the same race.

Our past has shown that there are so many factors that might make for intra-racial disunity until it would behoove us to study those factors and the techniques that may be used to lessen their effect.

The Negroes in the South have been kept back more because of disunity than of any other one thing. The white people recognizes the fact that Negroes never act in unison for their common advancement in the South and they take advantage of that weakness. As a matter of fact, the southern white has become a past master in creating factors that produce intra-racial disunity among colored people. AUG 10 1941

It is ridiculolus to think that a handful of whites can go into a Negro neighborhood in the South and take a colored boy and string him up to a telephone post in that neighborhood. But it happens. It is because of disunity.

We need now, as never before, a syncronization of our ideas and a leadership that will lead. We then will be approaching intra-racial unity.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Interracial Goodwill Increases

FEB 14 1941

The way in which Negro history week and Interracial Sunday are being emphasized this year locally and throughout the nation is a new high in promoting understanding between the races. What was once the effort of a few optimists is being given ever widening encouragement and support. It means something that the Kansas City Council of Churches sponsors the discussion of race relations in the pulpits and over the radios of this community. It is a promise of better community life that the Mayor of the city, John Gage, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Morton Jones, are among the persons who sponsor the council's efforts.

FEB 14 1941

Better race relations were once the work only of the dreamer. Inter-racial Sunday in those days meant the exchange of pulpits by a few ministers. Now that attitude has volunteer supporters. "What can I do?" said a young white woman after listening to a Negro present the problems of this people in the United States. What a difference there is between her feeling of responsibility for conditions and the callous way in which thoughts about Negroes used to be limited to "improvement associations" formed over night to force Negroes to live in a ghetto!

"What can I do?" must be asked by the black as well as by the white. Progress toward understanding is faster and on a sounder basis when it comes from both sides. "Interracial" must be just that. A self-respecting and constructive Negro is as necessary to "interracial" understanding as is a fair-minded and tolerant white. There can be no gain where either fails to do his part.

Betterment of a community is a many sided undertaking. Whatever one's talent, there is something in the manifold program which he can do and should do as the down payment on the general goodwill which he hopes will characterize the community.

Thoughts about Negro history week lead naturally to praise for Carter Woodson, compiler of Negro history, to Arthur Schomberg whose library books New York City is preserving, and to the others less well known who have kept alive the interest in Negro achievement. Today white schools and churches are finding out about us, and with their learning how civilization and our America are the product of black men as well as white, are respecting them. "Know the truth and the truth will make you free," is as true today as when first uttered.

FEB 14 1941

This increased interest in Negroes will be most unfortunate for them if they do not match it with increased efforts at good citizenship. They must remember that today is the cradle of tomorrow's history and that in the same degree they would share all the good that will come with interracial understanding, they must contribute to it. An ambition attempted even if it ends in failure, a good word or a hand up for a neighbor are the seeds of progress. Each of us has his part in promoting goodwill.

Whoever first said "To thine own self be true" laid down a precept that is the mainspring of human progress. Missouri's compliance with the Supreme court's order to make education for Negroes equal to that for whites proceeds with such delays and indifference that we cannot believe it represents the state's best effort. If it does, God help Missouri!

Time
Chicago, Illinois

stops hemorrhages), Biochemist **Edward A. Doisy** of St. Louis University's Medical School won the Willard Gibbs Medal for 1941. The Chicago Symphony Orchestral Association gave $500 to **Carl Eppert**, winner of its contest for U. S. composers, whose *Two Symphonic Impressions* set out to illustrate in music the role of vitamins in the fight against disease. But the most celebrated U. S. cultural awards of the year had not yet been handed out. Busting with pride, Hollywood announced that Oscars would be distributed this Saturday, with **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** as speaker of the evening.

FEB 24 194

Every year about this time, for merit, for publicity, and for fun, people get awards. Last week the following awards made news: In New Hampshire, Colby Junior College elected **Wendell L. Willkie** honorary king and **Katharine Hepburn** queen of its Winter Carnival. Marking the Golden Jubilee of his U. S. concert debut, 7,000 musicians, orchestras, schools and clubs throughout the country tuned strings and cleared throats for a week of programs in National Testimonial to hoary **Ignace Jan Paderewski.** For the New York Newspaper Women's Club, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt awarded $100 each to the *Herald Tribune's* **Tania Long** (for reports of London bombing) and the *Sun's* **Kay Thomas** (for a fashion description of opening night at the Metropolitan Opera), as 1940's best newshens. Because he delivered "two notable decisions freeing Negroes who had, under torture, confessed to crimes," the name of Supreme Court Justice **Hugo L. Black,** onetime Klansman, was placed on the Honor Roll of Race Relations for 1940. (So was **Jack Benny's,** because he gave his Negro co-comedian "Rochester" roles not humiliating to the Negro race.) Self-made, sloganeering **Henry T. Ewald,** president of Detroit's great Campbell-Ewald agency, got 1940's gold medal for a distinguished career in advertising. For his work with sex hormones and vitamin K (which clots blood.

Chattanooga Tenn
Evening Times
April 7, 1941

Outlook Brighter For Dixie Negroes

Sentiment Is Growing For Equal Opportunity

ATLANTA, April 7 (AP).—A poll showing southern whites about equally divided on the question of equal educational opportunities for whites and Negroes was hailed as a favorable sign today by the commission on Inter-Racial Co-Operation.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director for the commission, said the poll, conducted for the National Education association by a national fact-finding organization, showed 45 per cent. of southern whites in favor of equalized opportunities, 46 opposed and 9 with no fixed opinion.

Trend Is 'Favorable'

These results, Eleazer said, "are believed to be much more favorable to the Negro child than would have been the case ten years ago, and may be taken as indicating a favorable trend of opinion on this subject.

"Meantime in most of the southern states Negro school facilities have been steadily improving, though in general the scales are still weighed heavily against the Negro child."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Group To Help Negro Meet Intolerance

White and Colored Protestants to Gather In New York City Tuesday—Leaders in Education, Social Science, Journalism and Religion Join Forces.

MAR 1 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. (ANP)—More than 600 Negro and white Protestant ministers and laymen throughout the country whose combined effort is designed to combat the forces of totalitarianism in its increasing assault on the bulwarks of human rights, are calling for nation-wide support in a gigantic dinner forum held Tuesday at the Hotel Roosevelt. The meeting is being sponsored by the Protestant Digest Associates. By pamphlets, study material, lectures and the publishing of the Protestant Digest, the work of this organization has long been to unite Protestant groups throughout the United States against intolerance.

Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of Abyssinia Baptist church, is among the six scheduled to speak; others are Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Bishop J. I. Blair Larned, Episcopal church, Long Island; Ralph Ingersoll, editor of *PM*; Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; and Johannes Steel, well-known radio commentator.

John Hammond Jr., chairman of the associates, is expected to make citations to five prominent persons for their work in the field of interracial betterment. Those to be honored are Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary, National Urban League; Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Howie, chairman of the Interracial Commission, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. Ruth Benedict, professor of anthropology, Columbia university, and author of the book, "Race, Science and Politics"; Secretary Ickes and Mr. Ingersoll.

Contrary to most appeals for greater tolerance against minorities and oppressed groups, the sponsors are making specific mention of the plight of the Negro and the crime of lynching. "No longer should hate for the foreigner," the appeal says, "for the man of color, for the Jew, for the Roman Catholic and for the minority groups be voiced in these United States without a forthright condemnation by all Protestant people."

MAR 1 1941

Among the sponsors listed by the associates are Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta university; Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State college; Dr. John M. Gandy, president Virginia State college; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president Howard university; Bishop David H. Sims, A.M.E. church, Philadelphia; Bishop Noah W. Williams, A.M.E. church, St. Louis; Walter White, N.A.A.C.P.; Dr. Rachel Davis DuBois; Mr. Granger, Dr. Powell, Atty. James C. Thomas, New York City; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Negro field worker, Y.M.C.A.; and James Egert Allen, New York branch, N.A.A.C.P. Dr. Tobias will also be seated at the speakers' table.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

On Race Relations Makes Honor Roll

FEB 2 2 1941

NEW YORK. — The names of the 12 Negroes and 6 white persons who made the Honor Roll in Race Relations for 1940 were announced Sunday by Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public Library over the "Wings Over Jordan" program of the Columbia Broadcasting System (9:30 E. S. T.).

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the dozen Negroes (individuals, organizations or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the past year and the half dozen whites (individuals, organizations or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of a real democracy". This is a feautre of Negro History Week. No attempt was made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is Curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named demonstrate that remocracy is indeed worth saving at home as well as abroad. The citations were as follows:

Carol Hansberry, who with his staff of lawyers, won a victory before the United States Supreme Court which outlawed the residential restrictive covenants of Chicago property owners. These covenants would raise a color bar against Negro citizens living in certain areas of that city.

Dorothy Maynor for her beautiful voice and personal graciousness.

FEB 2 2 1941

William "Dolly" King of Long Island University, Brooklyn, New New York. The football, basketball and baseball star who is generally considered to be the greatest athlete in the history of that university.

Kenny Washington of the University of California at Los Angeles, former "all American" who made good in his first season as coach at his alma mater. He is the only Negro holding such a position in a leading American University.

Henry Armstrong, boxing history's only triple crown-holder. When he lost his last title in 1940, he went down like a champion. Armstrong has consistently stood against the segregation of Negro pugilists.

Eddie Anderson, better known as "Rochester", for his Harlem premier of "Buck Benny Rides Again" and for his Sunday evening performances with his fellow-comedian, Jack Benny.

William Grant Still for his theme music for the New York World's Fair and for the score to Katherine Garrison Chapin's poem "And They Lynched him on a Tree".

FEB 2 2 1941

The Benjamin Mason Family of Philadelphia, who invested the $150,000 won on a sweepstakes ticket in a block of lowrent cooperative homes.

Phillippa Duke Schuyler, unspoiled child prorigy, who added to her prizes from the New York Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, Philharmonic Symphony Society, "Phillippa Schuyler Day" at the New York World's Fair another example that genius knows no boundaries of color.

Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, who rose from the ranks to the highest position attained by a Negro in the United States army. Brigadier-General Davis demonstrates the possibilities of the democratic principle in all prases of national defense.

The American Negro Exposition at Chicago. Conceived by James W. Washington and directed by Truman Gibson Jr., this was a magnificient display of the cultural contributions of the Negro to American life.

Countee Cullen for his book The Lost Zoo, a high quality work of the imagination, written for children and others.

WHITE

Justice Hugo L. Black in delivering two notable decisions of the United States Supreme Court, freed Negroes who had under torture confessed to crimes, denounced exclusion of Negroes from trial jury panels and declared that the Constitution of the United States requires that "protection to all must be given not merely promised".

FEB 2 2 1941

The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Kentucky, which has been conspicious for its fair treatment of the Negro in both its news and editorial columns. Also, it is the only Southern daily which carried each Tuesday) a column of opinion written by Negroes.

The Library of Congress, under the direction of Archibald MacLeish, has liberalized its employment policy and for the first time in history rendered an art, music, and book festival commemorating the anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Albert Einstein, who has repeatedly used the weight of his reputation to speak out for minority rights. In his own words "This country has still a heavy debt to discharge for all the troubles and disabilities it has laid on the Negro's shoulders".

The University of California at Los Angeles has led the way by appointing to its coaching staff its grfeat football star, Kenny Washington, who happens to be a Negro.

Jack Benny for recognizing dramatic talent irrespective of color, people.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEW PRIZE FOR BOOK ON RACE RELATIONS

MAY 25 1941

$1,000 Offered by Edith A. Wolf for Creative Work

Edith Anisfield Wolf announced yesterday through The Saturday Review of Literature that she had established a new annual award of $1,000, in addition to the one of the same amount that has been made since 1934, for books published in the field of race relations.

The new award will be given for the best work each year of a creative nature, a book that will perform "an outstanding service in clarifying the problems of racial relations."

For the last six years Mrs. Wolf has awarded a $1,000 prize in memory of her father, John Anisfield, for the "outstanding" book in the field. With the introduction of the new award for purely creative work the distinction is made that the older award shall go to the author of a study based upon scientific research of the subject.

MAY 25 1941

Louis Adamic, editor of the magazine Common Ground, a publication of the Common Council for American Unity, was the most recent winner of the Anisfield award. Mr. Adamic was honored for his book, "From Many Lands."

The committee of judges, the same for both awards, comprises Henry Seidel Canby, Saturday Review; Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology at New York University, and Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council. Mr. Young, at 230 Park Avenue, will handle the details of entries.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 11, 1941

Working Together

There is potentiality for immeasurable good for Atlanta in the inauguration of regular joint meetings of the white and Negro ministers of the city. First meeting was held last week and decision was reached to hold them quarterly hereafter.

Atlanta enjoys enviable reputation for the intelligent and sound basis of the relations between the two races here. Whites and Negroes, as a general rule, live amicably, separate yet each co-operating with and depending upon the other. It is only by such friendly and helpful co-operation that either can realize the best ways of life and the fullest realization of worthy ambitions for the city as a whole.

It is eminently right and proper that interracial co-operation should spring from the joint endeavors of ministers of both races. Ministers, above all, by reason of the Master they serve, should be free of race prejudice. The basic principles of Christianity call for the carrying of the gospel to all peoples of the earth and if two races living in the same city cannot jointly advance the cause of Christ and of better life for all men, it is hopeless to even dream of bringing races of the far places of the earth into His kingdom.

There are many things in Atlanta which should be done but which cannot, except they are the objective of both whites and Negroes. Both can contribute to many a civic cause and both will learn to understand and to respect the other better the more the leaders of both co-operate for the welfare of all.

Macon, Ga. Advocate,
Feb. 7, 1941

A Practical Approach To Interracial Cooperation

The General conference action, designating the second Sunday in February, Race Relations Sunday in the 45 thousand Methodist churches in America, is a great achievement in the area of Interracial Cooperation.

With a Negro population of twelve million, of whom approximately ten million are in the South, The Methodist Church faces one of its most challenging opportunities. The Southeastern and the South-central Jurisdictions should lead out in this effort on the part of the Church to make real the Golden Rule. Other sections of the Church can and will give helpful co-operation but it remains as a stubborn fact that if this problem is ever solved, it must be done by the two races working together for the mutual uplift of each other. The South will never be able to make the progress she should with one-third of her population living as outcasts. The hope of the South is tied up with the development of the ten million Negroes living among us.

Race Relations Sunday lends itself admirably to such an effort on the part of the Church. Pastors and other church officials are urged to make careful plans for an adequate observance of this day. The suggested program WE ARE CLIMBING —TOGETHER is well arranged and should have wide use throughout the Church. Doctor Henry M. Johnson of Emory University, prepared the program with the co-operation of a group of theological students from the Candler School of Theology and Gammon Theological Seminary.

The offering received on Race Relations Sunday is for use in Negro schools. Several of these schools are located in Georgia The help of every church in Georgia is needed in this observance.—G. E. CLARY.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Racial Good-Will

MAR 16 1941

There is something fine and wholesome in the proposed good-will pageant, designed to promote tolerance and mutual understanding between the races, to be presented at the municipal auditorium on April 7 under the auspices of the Negro Ministers' Union.

It is to be built around the theme of Stephen Foster's Old Folks at Home and will show that even in slavery times good relations existed between the two races.

The world has never seen anything more touching than the fidelity of the Negro during the War Between the States and the old Negro Mammy lives in the warmest affection.

MAR 15 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

PLAN TO MEET PERIODICALLY

Race Relations Day Observed in Many Churches in City

FEB 22 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Regarded as history-making in its significance the recent meeting of 118 Negro and white ministers at Wesley Memorial Church here has created widespread interest. The clergymen voted unanimously to meet together quarterly from now on "by way of understanding Christian brotherhood and cooperation."

Representatives of both racial groups expressed the highest confidence that such periodical meetings would help definitely toward improvement of interracial conditions here, pledged their whole-hearted support to such a campaign.

The devotional period of the recent meeting was conducted by Dr. Willis J. Kins, president, Gammon Theological Seminary of this city and Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president, Morehouse College, spoke briefly on the parable of "The Good Samaritan."

FEB 22 1941

Dr. W. G. Gardner, pastor, the irst Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Lester Rumble, pastor, St. Mark's Methodist Church, responded.

Following this conference, Race Relations Sunday was observed in a number of the principal churches of the city, in Sunday schools, preaching services and young people's meetings.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
March 16, 1941

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Macon, Ga. Telegraph
March 12, 1941

Negro Pageant To Be Given April 7

A Negro good-will pageant, designed to promote understanding and tolerance between the races, will be presented at the city auditorium on April 7 under auspices of the Negro Ministers' Union.

Proceeds of the pageant, to be staged under direction of a special committee of which the Rev. H. F. Taylor is chairman, will benfit the Georgia Baptist College, formerly Central City College.

Under the title Southern Blueblood, the pageant will depict highlights of life in slave days, showing that even then a true friendship and understanding often existed between slave owners and their slaves.

The scenes will be interpreted with old time Negro spirituals and national songs. The theme will be the Stephen Collins Foster masterpiece, "Old Folks at Home."

The pageant has been called "a wonderful production for amiable race relationship" by Dr. Linwood Taft, who directed the bi-centennial pageants in Savannah and Augusta. Others who have commended the presentation include Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah and President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Inter-Racial Play Tonight In Auditorium

APR 7 - 1941

Some of Middle Georgia's leading civic workers and business men will appear on the Negro Good Will program at the auditorium at 8 p.m. today.

Short talks will be made by W. T. Anderson, editor of The Telegraph; Supt. Walter P. Jones of the Bibb schools; Dr. C. L. Ridley, superintendent of Macon hospital; James H. Porter, Bibb Manufacturing Company; Dr. Spright Dowell, Mercer University president; Dr. J. E. Sammons, pastor Vineville Baptist church, and the Rev. W. L. Anderson, pastor Cross Keys Methodist church.

The talks will follow a pageant, Southern Blueblood, and a musical program that will be presented by a Negro cast.

APR 7 - 1941

Mayor Charles L. Bowden will open the program and the Rev. Maurice Trimmer, First Baptist pastor, will be master of ceremonies. Nathan Black will play the organ for the musical numbers and a chorus from the Baptist Ministers Union will sing.

The pageant, written by Ada Scott Dunbar, is comprised of five episodes which take place during the early slave period. The typical Southern Mammy will be portrayed and a reading, Little Jake, written by a white friend of the Negro, will be presented.

The author of the pageant is a graduate of Atlanta University and has been a social worker in inter-racial circles for a number of years. She studied dramatic art and pageantry in New York city and has received wide recognition for her work.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
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Griffin Ga News
May 10, 1941

White And Colored Ministers To Meet Monday Morning

A special meeting of the Griffin and Spalding County Ministerial Association will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the First Methodist church.

All colored ministers of the city have been invited to attend ,and they will be in charge of the program. It will be the first joint meeting of the white and colored ministers ever held here.

Eatonton, Ga., Messenger
July 31, 1941

LEST WE DON'T KNOW

With the coals of racial unrest stirred up by unscrupulous political leaders, and with the witch hunt in full cry, it is well that we cast an eye about our own community, to see just how things are faring.

While the sideline boys are raising such a terrific ruckus, those who are really interested in the race question and the betterment of conditions are quietly going about their good work continuing to build those sound relations which have existed for a long time in Eatonton and Putnam County. It is with no sense of pride, that we point out what certain agencies in our community are doing. It's rather with a feeling of some satisfaction, that we are attemptng to handle a problem in a sensible and workaday fashion, with no false boasting, no show, and no expectation of reward other than good citizenship and good neighbors.

Last month one of our local missionary societies sent a young negro girl to Payne College in Augusta for a short institute at which she heard and saw things which broadened her perspective and widened her horizons. No doubt there are many other girls and young women who would have profitted by the trip, but because of crcumstances, only one could be chosen, and her attendance will mean a great deal to her and her friends.

During the summer months, the City School Board has been at work improving sanitary facilities at the Negro school in East Eatonton. Sanitary toilets are replacing the outmoded facilities. This is but one in many improvements that might be made, but it too is influenced by circumstances.

The important thing is not the magnitude of these jobs, but the fact that they are being accomplished. They are making for sounder and better relations among two peoples in our community. There are those here who would repudiate this work. There are those here who for selfish reasons and through irrational thinking and prejudiced viewpoints would destroy instead of construct. But these are the same people who wouuld rush into the arms of an invader, if he based his promises upon intolerance, stupidity, and greed.

The good citizens, black and white of our community are in accord They work with common aims and purposes. Let us not forget that.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Rev. Trimmer to Preside For Inter-Racial Pageant

APR 4 1941

The Rev. J. Maurice Trimmer, pastor of the First Baptist church, will be the master of ceremonies for the pageant, Southern Blueblood, to be presented at the city auditorium Monday night, April 7.

The Southern Blueblood, an inter-racial appreciation pageant, will be presented by the Negro Ministers' Union for the benefit of the Georgia Baptist College.

James Porter, prominent Macon businessman, and Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Mercer University, will be speakers on the program.

APR 4 1941

A chorus of the Negro Baptist Ministers' Union, led by the Rev. W. M. Hall, will sing in response to the speakers.

Tickets are on sale for all parts of the house for 25 cents. Children's tickets are 10 cents.

Albany, Ga., Herald
October 24, 1941

White, Colored Races Co-operate Together Here

The story of relations between the white and colored races in Dougherty county would make interesting reading for those who wonder what the future holds in this field—for those who imagine there is a sort of panacea for interracial ills.

If there is such a panacea, thoughtful Southern people have long contended that is neither more nor less than a sincere effort of both races to understand each other, co-operate with each other, and practice mutual forbearance.

This city and county are blessed with a Negro citizenship of high type, a fact established in the record of many years. There have never been "race clashes" in this community, for there have always been the common sense and forbearance which discourage such outbreaks.

Many Negro citizens of Albany have been held in highest regard by all Albanians, regardless of race. That was strikingly demonstrated when Frank McCarthy, a Negro barber, died.

McCarthy had lived in Albany practically all his life. He was considered "the best barber in these parts," but it was not that which won the high esteem in which he was held. He was an upright man. He valued his citizenship. He used his great influence among his people to encourage thrift and obedience to constituted authority. He valued the friendship of his white neighbors, and was always an influence for good.

When Frank McCarthy died, a delegation of business men and church members went to the mayor of the city to ask that he issue an official proclamation calling on all Albany business houses to close during the funeral. The proclamation was promptly issued and published.

There was 100 per cent compliance. Every place of business in the city closed. Business and governmental functions were suspended. Hundreds who were unable to gain admittance to the church waited outside till the service ended. The story was telegraphed all over the country, and in some sections was not believed.

This friendliness between the white and colored people of this community continues to the present, and it is not doubted that it will be preserved indefinitely.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FORUM MAPS FIGHT AGAINST PREJUDICE

AUG 30 1941

Williamstown Institute Round Tables Urge Business, the Church and Youth to Join

COLLEGE INTOLERANCE HIT

57a

Labor and Industrial Leaders Stress Need for Tolerance in Employment Policies

By ALBERT J. GORDON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29—Business, the church, schools, colleges and youth groups were urged today to join in a concerted attack on discrimination and intolerance, the final session of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations receiving reports giving the recommendations of six round tables which have met daily for five days. The round tables included practically the entire membership of the institute, which numbered more than 800 delegates.

Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, reporting for the round table composed of faculty delegates and students from colleges and universities, said that all who participated in the conferences admitted the existence of discrimination in colleges and universities. He stated that some stressed the quotas enforced by "not a few boards of admissions," and that others reported prejudice in the selection of faculties, the exclusion of some groups from fraternities and actual use of the class room for teachings offensive to various minorities.

"While some speakers upheld the quota system as a means of preventing the growth of anti-minority sentiment," Dr. Shuster added, "all were agreed that not a few bad situations should be cleared up."

AUG 30 1941

"Radical" Students Discussed

He declared that particular attention was given to the charge that some "radical" student organizations serve as "sounding boards" for young people identified with minority groups. He said college administrators and faculty members agreed that a proper solution could be found only if students and communities took a serious interest.

Dr. Shuster reported that the work of the interfaith movements at various institutions was described optimistically by campus workers, who urged extension of the program.

Dr. Alfred McLung Lee, executive director of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, reported that the problem of discrimination formed a major part of the discussions of the round table composed of representatives of labor, business and industry.

"In connection with discrimination in the employment of religious and racial minorities, it was demonstrated how appropriate groups can find ways in which they can cooperate to lessen such discrimination," he said. "Facts to indicate the extent of discrimination and the benefits of tolerance in personnel policies brought forward the suggestion that there is need for popular digest on the whole subject. Such digests can be helpful in giving those interested in combating discrimination bases upon which to present their case to employers, labor leaders and consumer groups."

Dr. Lee emphasized the point "that especially at this time, with all possible man power needed for defense-industry purposes, the damaging consequences of discrimination were stressed."

"Certain employers require that they be permitted to hire only American citizens," he added, "but also that these citizens shall not be Negroes, of German extraction, of Italian descent, of Jewish religious beliefs, of oriental stock or of Mexican origin.

Third of Citizens "Ruled Out"

AUG 30 1941

"This policy rules out about 35 per cent of American citizens from consideration for employment, a percentage that includes some of our most ardent pro-Democratic Americans, and some with very valuable skills."

He reported that in view of this it was urged that special placement bureaus be established for the purpose of working in this field, and said in conclusion:

"It was thought that the National Conference of Christians and Jews could be instrumental in extending throughout the country inter-group cooperation, in opposing discrimination in employment, in continuing to develop factual digests of use in fighting discrimination in personnel policies and in aiding the modification of personnel policies more directly through the sponsoring of local community projects in this field."

The speakers at the closing session were Rabbi Louis Mann of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, Chicago; the Rev. L. Valentine Lee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Dallas, Texas, and the Right Rev. Luigi Ligutti of the National Rural Life Conference.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

White School Meets Negroes For First Time

APR 10 1941

To Discuss European War At Witherspoon YMCA, Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J.—Further breaking down of racial barriers will be demonstrated next Thursday when the Princeton University debating team will lock horns with Lincoln University, Pa., in the Witherspoon YMCA here.

APR 10 1941

This is the first time that these two schools have ever met in any kind of event and the first time Princeton has debated with a Negro institution, it is reported.

The question for the debate is Resolved, "That a British victory is necessary for the security of the United States."

APR 10 1941

Both schools are noted for having developed strong and well informed teams in previous years and the contest between the two universities is expected to draw a large number of students and alumni from both schools.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Youthful Reviewers Who Saw Movi e About Children

FEB 1 1941

Among the youngsters who saw and discussed the movies on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Children Also Are People," last week were, left to right, Albert Powell, Robert Burgess, Smylla Brind and Daniel Feely.

FEB 1

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MAY 30 1941

$1,000 For Book Aiding The Races

NEW YORK.—Edith Anisfield Wolf announced through the Saturday Review of Literature that she had established a new annual award of $1,000, in addition to the one of the same amount that has been made since 1934, for books published in the field of race relations.

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MAY 30 1941

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Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
January 7, 1941

Interracial Committee Is Formed Here

Formation of a 20-member Winston-Salem Committee on Interracial Co-operation was announced today by Gordon Gray, who has been appointed chairman of the group.

For several months, leaders of both races in Winston-Salem together with officials outside the city have been discussing the advisability of such a committee and plannng its organization.

The group will hold regular meetings, the first of which Chairman Gray said, will be held during January.

Among the state leaders who contributed much toward forming the committee were L. R. Reynolds, of Raleigh, North Carolina director for interracial co-operation, and Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of the Governor's interracial co-operation committee.

Local officers, in addition to Gray, are John Whitaker, vice-chairman, and Professor Jack Atkins, secretary.

According to Chairman Gray, the committee will have as its first purpose the discussion of a design for the continuance and further development of harmonious relationships between the races, and the consideration of problems involving race relationships.

White members of the committee are: John Whitaker, H. E. Fries, James G. Hanes, Colonel W. A. Blair, Dr. Wingate Johnson, Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Mayor J. R. Fain, Robert W. Gorrell, H. Kapp Ogburn and Gordon Gray.

Negro members are: Jack Atkins, Artie Cash, Rev. G. J. Thomas, Dr. A. H. Ray, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, E. M. Mitchell, O. A. Brown, Clark S. Brown, George W. Hill, and C. R. Peebles.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
January 9, 1941

For Closer Unity

The formation of a 20-member Winston-Salem committee on interracial co-operation marks the beginning of a more conscious and deliberate exertion to strengthen the common ties between the white and Negro race in this community.

For several months leaders of both races have been discussing the advisability of such a committee, the duties of which will be to discuss and further the development of more harmonious relations between the race groups, and strive to effect a solution or transformation of divers problems involving race relations.

The advantages of having an established committee are obvious. It affords the community a co-operative organization devoted to the study of interracial affairs to which specific problems and situations may be referred for study and recommendation with reference to advisable action. This group, composed of men prominent in the business, civic and professional life of both races, should be able to iron out in a satisfactory manner difficulties which might tend otherwise to cause misunderstanding or serve to handicap both races.

Winston-Salem has long been noted for the spirit of co-operation and harmony which has existed between the races here. That this spirit has grown up and become powerful in the absence of any deliberate organized effort is all the more remarkable. Now that a special committee has been established for the purpose of furthering this understanding and advancing the socio-economic and cultural progress of the entire city, the results in this field should become truly impressive in the years to come.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
MAR 1 1941

Duke Professor Urges Closer Cooperation Between White, Colored College Students

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Speaking before the faculty and students of the High Point College (white) Thursday morning, Dr. Mason Crum, Duke University professor, advocated closer cooperation sor, advocated closer cooperation dents of southern colleges to the end of amelioration of race relations. MAR 1 1941

Dr. Crum declared that the two principal races in the south are inextricably bound together by economic ties, and whatever affects one is ultimately felt by the other. Never before, he continued, has the need for more reasonable understanding between them been as essential as it is now.

During the afternoon a meeting was held on the campus to establish a unit at the local institution of the division of co-operation in education and race relations.

Shelby, N. C. Star
May 9, 1941

DR. WALL TO SPEAK AT INTER-RACIAL MEET

The Cleveland high school (colored) will sponsor its eighth annual inter-racial program Sunday, May 11, at the court house, beginning at three o'clock. Dr. Zeno Wall, pastor of the First Baptist church will be the principal speaker, The public is invited to hear the program.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
SEP 1 - 1941

Schools Urged To Discuss Race Relations

North Carolina Conference Seeks to Eliminate Misconceptions.

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Aug. 31.—(AP) — A recommendation that schools teach facts about race relations in order to rid the south of racial misconceptions was adopted by the Conference on Education for Southern Citizenship, which ended here today.

The group of 100 educators, representing every state in the south except Georgia, enumerated six ways in which, it said, the schools of the south could help to promote better understanding between the whites and the Negroes.

The conference was sponsored by the Conference on Education and Race Relations. Among those attending were heads of departments of teachers' colleges and representatives of the state departments of education.

The conference recommendations included:

"1. That every important college in the south carry a special course of study on race problems.

"2. That this subject be dealt with objectively also in college courses in sociology, social problems and the like.

"3. That it be treated constructively in the college and public school teaching of geography, history, civics, literature, music and other subjects where such treatment can be given logically and normally.

"4. That programs and materials of adult education be expanded to include a broader understanding of positive racial relations.

"5. That school libraries seek to provide the books and supplementary materials necessary for such study. SEP 1 - 1941

"6. That teachers' colleges especially would make every effort to prepare teachers in training for wise and effective work along these lines with the millions of future citizens who will be committed to their charge."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

House For Fellowship Of Races Makes Debut

MAY 3 - 1941

57a

By G. JAMES FLEMING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There was "open house" last Sunday at 1431 Brown street, a building that won't win any prize in architecture, that won't be reproduced in the "House Beautiful" and which not so long ago was a print shop, a perfume factory and an undertaker's supply house.

MAY 3 - 1941

But today 1431 Brown street where Ridge, Brown and Fifteenth meet, is "Fellowship House," the outward and visible sign of a movement, a spirit and an ideal now ten years old and known far beyond Philadelphia.

Fellowship House, the new home of the Young People's Interracial Fellowship, is an organization of young Gentiles, Jews, whites and Negroes. Behind it are years of these young people meeting together, thinking together, playing together, and working together "that they might all be one."

House Means Work

And the house is a new opportunity for working together—for when it was first taken over it had been vacant for many years, dirt covered its walls and floors several inches thick, its windowpanes were blackened out with layers of gray paper, lighting fixtures were torn out, and altogether it was a cold, gloomy place. With little money the fellowship could not call in contractors and give the order to "clean up."

"And it is a good thing we hadn't the money," Marjorie Penney, executive secretary, will tell you, "for we would have lost a great deal of the kind of working together which we need to learn."

Saturday Work Crews

So Saturday after Saturday for the past three months fellowshippers have been reporting to "1431" as work crews—dressed in overalls, slacks, old shirts and what have you. Whites, Negroes, Gentiles, Jews, they have swept, scrubbed, scraped walls, and painted. Young men would come to the house after a hard week's work; co-eds from Temple university and Bryn Mawr college would take their turn with scrub buckets and turpentine and paint.

The other day a little tousled-haired white boy, not more than eight years old, came in and wanted to know, "Can't I start an airplane club here?" "But we aren't ready yet, we haven't a club leader right now,' the attendant at the desk said. "But we dont need a leader, just some boys, some wood and a table," the insistent visitor came back.

To make a long story short, before the day was over he had rounded up six or eight boys of the neighborhood and had returned, saying "Here is the airplane club."

Another day a bunch of kiddies, colored and white—some of the 1069 youngsters in the neighborhood—pushed their noses against the plate glass, looked and looked, finally opened the door long enough to ask: "When you going to start something here, like games?"

Public Can Help

"Fellowship House" is only rented and members of the fellowship are now appealing to their friends to help them raise the $3,500 which can buy the house—at a song. Sponsoring this campaign is a committee composed of Mrs. Curtis Bok, Mrs Raymond Page Alexander, Clarence E. Pickett of the American Friends Service committee; Jerome Rothchild of the Anti-Defamation council, and the Rt. Rev. David H. Sims, bishop of the A.M.E. church. In their letter of appeal the sponsors say:

MAY 3 - 1941

"We write to you because of our deep interest in the Philadelphia community and in efforts on behalf of social justice. Fellowship House represents headquarters of a movement committed to the creation of sincere understanding between Negroes and whites, Jews and Christians; to the realization of democracy and to religion at work."

. . . A Symbol

What Fellowship House can become was recently described by Elizabeth Yarosh, white, this year's president of the fellowship and Temple university junior, before some visitors.

The Young People's Interracial Fellowship has been known most for its monthly Fellowship church, where religious leaders of all creeds, colors and races fill the pulpit, where the music is furnished generally by an interracial choir, and where the congregation is similarly of all races and denominations. The ministers in charge of the church project are the Revs. Fred Wentzel of the Evangelical Reformed church; E. Luther Cunningham, St. Paul Baptist church, and Eugene Sack, rabbi of Congregational Rodelph Sholem. Director of the choir is Henry Williams of Westminster choir school.

But in addition to the church, the Fellowship, down the years, has also sent "Tolerance Trios" into some 900 meetings where a white Christian, a Jew and a Negro tell the story of race; it has cooperated in movements to help sharecroppers; it has raised money, gathered names, and sent delegations to Congressional hearings in the interest of the anti-lynching bill; it has done significant work to combat anti-Semitism in Philadelphia, cooperating with the Anti-Defamation League.

At its monthly supper meeting, Fellowship members do not just gloat over "race" and "problems," but together they sing, eat and attend classes in first aid and art appreciation and public speaking and listen to book reviews.

Every May, the fellowship members travel out to the Quaker Graduate school in Wallingford—the very spot on which the movement started, and plan again for another year. Incidentally, it was under Quaker auspices of the committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends.

MAY 3 - 1941

The open house on Sunday allowed visitors to see a sample of the fellowship's activities, with the Rev. George E. Haynes, secretary Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches bringing the "blessings" of the interracial movement.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

For Better Understanding: The Institute On Race Relations

IT IS DIFFICULT to dislike those we understand. Most dislikes are based on misunderstanding. The converse is equally as true: We dislike those people we do not understand.

That is the chief argument of those who are opposed to segregation. It breeds dislikes because it makes it impossible for those who are segregated to know each other. Therefore, there are misunderstanding and hatred.

With this idea in mind the Institute of Race Relations was established in 1933 and continued until 1938. It will take on new life this year, July 6th to 26th at Westtown School, Westtown, Pa.

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Those who are sponsoring the Institute are endeavoring to make the relationship between races better and to tackle the problems of minorities with intelligence so that men and women of all races and creeds might dwell together in peace and friendship. That is utopian, however, it is a goal devoutly to be sought after.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Interracial Fellowship House Opens

APR 30 1941

APR 30 1941

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APR 30 1941

APR 30 1941

PHILADELPHIA—(SNS)—The Young People's Interracial Fellowship House had a housewarming affair Sunday and the photos above give an idea of the cross-section of activities enjoyed by the group which is an organization of Negroes, Gentiles, Jews, and whites. Fellowship House is the new home of the organization. Top scene shows members of the work crews. Left to right—Milton Richardson takes time out for a cup of coffee; Eddy King, stooping, and another Fellowshipper trying to make the furnace "click," and Marjorie Penny, executive secretary in overalls. Bottom scene shows the Fellowship choir, with Henry Williams, director, standing in back (PHOTO by Alan Del)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Meaning Of Race Relations

MAR 2 1941

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, prominent young educator, president of Fort Valley State College of Fort Valley, Ga., and alumnus of the University of Chicago where he also won his doctorate in the field of education, was the speaker in Rockefeller chapel last Sunday Addressing the regular Sunday morning congregation on what has become known as Race Relations Sunday, Dr. Bond followed such notables as Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, each of whom had occupied the pulpit on a similar occasion.

Tracing the meaning of race relations to those who comprised his audience and whom he said might wonder what race relations had to do with the problems which faced them; problems of food, clothing and comfort; national and international complications economic, social and spiritual, Dr. Bond gave a picture of what race relations meant to the Negro.

"We see ourselves as we are mirrored in the minds of those about us,' he said, "the majority portrait of us becomes, insensibly, yet overwhelmingly, a portrait to be accepted, either in the margin or the full focus of consciousness. If we are universally esteemed lazy, contemptible, trifling, we will laugh shamefacedly, perhaps at our valuation; but the valuation sticks. If we be denominated treacherous, lascivious, thievish, lying, comical, the immense pressure of the majority will inbed these concepts of our personality ineradicably into our inner self. The majority has powerful weapons for enforcing public attention to, and compliance with, stereotypes; it has a public press; it has editorials, news photographs, comic cartoons; it has a radio, highly commercialized where sterotypes racial and otherwise, have market value.

"We see ourselves diseased, yet lacking hospitalization; poor but barred from employment; illy housed, yet banned from residential districts; ignorant, yet deprived of education. We see vice rampant in our communities, tolerated, and frequently encouraged by the majority. We rub shoulders daily with human disorganization in all its most terrifying forms; homicide, illegitimacy, desertion, casual family relations, abyssmal poverty that paralyzes and destroys.

MAR 2 1941

"We see our children corrupted with bad manners, bad morals and a stultifying environment filled in with urban or rural slums, grossly inadequate schools, and the most vulgar and debasing commercializations of a disorganized body politic. We see them corrupted by a precocious exposure to the crueler aspects of human life that makes adolescents of infants and adults of adolescents."

But said Dr. Bond, despite that portrait of reality, despite the mockery and hollowness with which the majority surrounds us, "In these same human beings there is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

MAR 2 1941

"We of the Negro minority see high virtue in ourselves. We see among us those who live as Micah said God required man to live! We see those who do justly, those who love mercy, those who walk humbly with God. Not in high places, not in historical figures, not in a selected few; but in those same swarming masses from which arises both great evil and great good, we find the source of a lasting assurance. In a community where our ordinary human personality might seem to be totally denied, we see a man or woman who for 50, for 60, for 70 years has walked justly in the sight of God; and whose daily walk commands respect for the most calloused violators of human dignity. We see among our poor—and who of us is not poor? —a love of mercy that shares the last crumb, the last ragged garment, the last poor and crowded shelter, with a fellow unfortunate; and with a grace and humility unknown to a more polish charity.

MAR 2 1941

"Yes; we of the minority can find and have found, a secure anchor for our faith. We know that such men (noble whites whose lives he praised) have lived in the world, and in this hemisphere, this United States of America. Our faith may be in God, but it is also in man; man the proud of heart, man the liar, man the murderer, man the wicked schemer, man the mischievous evildoer, man the trouble maker.

"It is also man the just, the merciful, the humble, the courageous; man the scum of a minority, man, the haughty excresence of the dominant majority, man the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

High Point N C Enterprise
February 8, 1941

Race Relations Sunday Will Be Observed By Church Here

Outstanding Programs Are Arranged For Both Services First Methodist Church

Race Relations Sunday will be observed in the First Methodist Church services tomorrow. In the morning service at 11 o'clock the program "We are Climbing—Together" prepared by a group of theological students from Gammon Theological Seminary and from the Candler School of Theology of Emory University under the direction of Dr. Henry M. Johnson, will be used.

Rev. J. Clay Madison, pastor, will preach on the subject, "America Under Judgment." Special music will be furnished by the choir, directed by Prof. J. A. Davis. An offering will be taken for the education of Negro youth throughout the nation. It will be used in support of the 15 or more schools and colleges supported by the Methodist Church.

In the evening service a colored quartet from William Penn High School composed of Miss Marie Carter, Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Willie Johnson and Prof. S. E. Burford will sing "Glory to That New Born King" and "Steal Away." Prof. Burford will sing the offertory solo, "Sinner Don't Let This Harvest Pass." Mr. Madison will preach on the subject, "The Upward Climb." In the Junior Church service at 11 o'clock a group of colored singers from Leonard Street School, composed of Kathleen Chambers, Gwendoline Chambers, Margaret Spencer, Ruth Hiatt and Frances Hall will sing a group of songs and a trio will sing "Ave Maria" by Schubert and "I Am An American." They will be accompanied by Miss Frances Spencer. Dorothy Anderson from Fairview School will give a number of readings.

Salisbury N C Post
February 20, 1941

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20 (AP)—Members of the North Carolina commission on interracial coperation voted today to recommend establishment of a state school for feeble-minded Negroes.

The vote followed a talk by William R. Johnson, director of the Negro division of the state department of charities and public welfare, in which he asserted that 28,000 feeble-minded Negroes in North Carolina lacked appropriate facilities for training.

The Caswell Training school near Kinston trains white feeble-minded.

Dr. H. C Henry, director of the Virginia state hospital, told the commission of the development of the Virginia state colony for the feeble-minded at Petersburg, and warned the commission that "you must be careful you do not get penal institution rather than an educational one."

Dr. James Watson, state psychiatrist, told the commission the feeble-minded are trainable but that the state lacks facilities for adequate training.

"The feeble-minded are trained in separate divisions of state insane asylums by instructors largely trained for work with the insane.

There should definitely be a separate institution for those who have arrested mental development and not victims of mental derangement, or abnormally," he said.

Highlights of the afternoon session was a discussion by Paul Green, the playwright, of his dramatization of "Native Son," a novel by the Negro novelist Richard Wright.

Raleigh N C., News & Observer
February 20, 1941

INTER-RACE GROUP ASSEMBLES TODAY

Paul Green to Talk on "Native Son"; Broughton Is Evening Speaker

How he dramatized "Native Son," controverisal novel by Richard Wright, Negro author, will be related today to the 22nd annual State Conference on Interracial Cooperation by Dramatist Paul Green of Chapel Hill.

The conference meets at 10:30 a. m. at Edenton Street Methodist Church, recovenes there at 2 and moved to Memorial Auditorium for an address by Governor Broughton and others this evening.

Green, well known in Hollywood and on Broadway as well as in North Carolina, will be heard in the afternoon. He and Wright recently collaborated on a stage version, soon to be produced, of the Negro's work.

On the morning program are: Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke, who will present the case for a State home for delinquent Negro girls; William R. Johnson of Raleigh and Dr. H. C Henry of Richmond, Va., favoring an institution for feeble-minded Negro children; Drs. N. C. Newbold and Clyde A. Erwin of Raleigh, favoring elimination of 1,800 Tar Heel schools with less than four teachers.

Afternoon: Green; a discussion of public housing; a symposium on integrating Negroes and white non-union workers in industry; and a recommendation by Gurney P. Hood of Raleigh to incorporate the commission.

Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro, Dean Alphonso Elder of N. C College for Negroes and a Latin American from Chapel Hill will speak on "We Americans" at the opening of the evening session, presiding Governor Broughton, sixth governor to serve as honorary chairman of the commission.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
February 3, 1941

Interracial Meet Will Be Held In Raleigh Feb. 20th

State Commission Announces Program For Full-Day Meeting

The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will hold its 22nd state-wide annual conference in Raleigh on February 20. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the religious education building of Edenton Street Methodist Church. The evening session will be in the City Auditorium.

Main features of the program include the following:

MORNING SESSION

"The need of a home for delinquent Negro girls" will be discussed by Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke University and president of the state conference of Social Work. Supplementing this discussion will be Mrs. W. T. Best, director of state department of public welfare; Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent, Industrial School at Peake, Virginia.

"An institution for the training of feeble-minded Negro children" will be discussed by William R Johnson, director of the Negro division of the state welfare department, and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of the Virginia state hospitals, Richmond.

"The Little Country School": The elimination of one, two and three teacher school (1800 of them in North Carolina), by Dr. N. C. Newbold, Supt. Clyde Erwin and others.

ANTERNOON SESSION

"The intergration of Negroes and white non-union workers in the industrial and national defense construction program." This topic will be discussed by those well informed and competent.

Paul Green of the University of North Carolina will speak on "The Dramatization of 'Native Son'."

"Housing" and other pertinent items will be discussed in brief written reports from the six regional conferences held last October in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville and Asheville. Persons to make these reports will be announced later.

A recommendation for chartering and incorporating the commission by act of the legislature will be submitted by Hon. Gurney P. Hood, chairman of the committee, has agreed to introduce the bill if the commission acts favorably upon the recommendation.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Music will be furnished by the Negro college choir of the state which is the initial program of music dedicated annually to the governor of North Carolina. This will be a permanent feature of all future state conferences all of which are to be held in Raleigh. Other parts of the state will be covered by regional conferences and local meetings.

A symposium (of five or ten minute addresses) on: "We Americans."

(a) Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro will speak for the Jews.

(b) Dean Alphanso Elder, North Carolina College, Negroes.

(c) A foreigner (one of the group of South American students now in residence at the University of North Carolina) will speak on "South America's interest in hemispheric solidarity."

(d) A message from Ambassador Josephus Daniels to be read will emphasize Mexico's interest in the "Good Neighbor Policy."

Address by Hon. James M Broughton, governor of North Carolina.

Governor Broughton is the 6th governor of North Carolina to serve as honorary chairman of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in North Carolina.

Dr. Howard Odum has agreed to bring a delegation of foreign students for this program.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

RACE RELATIONS DAY TO BE NOTED AT WABASH "Y"

FEB 9 - 1941

Race Relations day will be observed at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Jeanette Wendt, member of the Morgan Park Christian church, will give the principal address. She will talk on "Heaven."

Music will be furnished by the Pullman Choral society, made up of 40 employes of the Pullman company general office, directed by William F. Bergman, and by the Y. M. C. A.-NYA octet, directed by Miss Frankye Browne.

FEB 9 - 1941

Russell Colgate, president of the International Council of Religious education, and Dr. C. Melville Wright, associate secretary of the Laymen's Crusade for Christian Education, will be the main speakers at the annual banquet of the Interchurch Laymen's council to be held at the Wabash "Y" Tuesday evening.

Concord, N C Tribune
February 26, 1941

Interracial Meeting To Be Held

Plans to carry forward a finer spirit of cooperation between white and Negro races will be discussed at a meeting of prominent clergymen and laymen of both races to be held at Barber-Scotia college tomorrow night at 7:30.

Specially invited guests are the president and one member of each of the civic clubs of Concord, all white clergy of Concord and prominent Negro lay leaders of this area.

Charleston S C Evening Post
February 10, 1941

Race Relations Day

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10. (AP)—Fifteen Methodist negro institutions of higher learning observed yesterday as race relations Sunday of the reunited Methodist church.

The colleges, all located in the south, included Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., and Claflin college, Orangeburg, S. C.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 4, 1941

GOODWILL OF RACES IS TO BE CONSIDERED

Special Sunday Observance Is Announced

The Memphis Ministerial Association yesterday approved the observance of Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 9, to promote goodwill among racial and religious groups.

In asking the association's approval, the Rev. S. E. Howie, president of the Memphis Commission on Interracial Co-operation, told the ministers' meeting at the Y. M. C. A. that "in times of emotional stress such as we are experiencing now, it behooves us as ministers, citizens and Christians to use every means in our power to keep down antagonism among racial and religious groups."

As part of the movement, the Rev. Marshall Wingfield requested that all ministers not holding Sunday night services volunteer to speak in negro churches this month, which has been designated as Interracial Brotherhood Month.

The membership also voted to sponsor a local Brotherhood Day, Feb. 22, in connection with the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The Crosscut Club has heretofore sponsored this observance.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

METHODIST LAYMAN CHARGES 'SHAME'

FEB 22 1941

Leading Southern Christian Gentleman Says the White People Should Hang their Heads in Shame— Article Appears in Arkansas Methodist.

FEB 22 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20. (ANP)—Under the head, "A Call to Repentance," A. J. Shirley, white Methodist layman, comments as follows on Race Relations Sunday in the Arkansas Methodist:

"February 9 was designated as Race Relations Day. However we observe the day, we of the white race should hang our heads in shame that there should be any excuse or necessity for such a day in the church calendar.

Here we are in the midst of frantic preparation to repel Hitler's Nazi force and drive it from the world. The Nazi propaganda has exactly the same underlying basis as has our Jim-Crowism.

The illusion of race superiority is the foundation of both. It is strangely inconsistent to spend billions in preparation to blast foolish notions of racial superiority out of the heads of the Germans and not repent of our own like foolish notions. Jesus might have even had that in mind when He said: 'Why considereth thou the mote that is in thy brother's eyes, when, behold, there is a beam in thine own eye?' Yes, Race Relations Day is a call to repentence."

Salisbury, N. C. Post
March 1, 1941

Coburn To Have Inter-Racial Day

Inter-Racial Sunday will be observed at the Coburn Memorial Methodist church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone college, will speak on "The Inter-Racial Movement."

The Livingstone college choir will present a program including the following musical selections: "Now Let All the Heavens Adore Thee," Bach; "The Lord's Prayer," Malotte; "Deep River," H. T. Burleigh; "Gonna Join the Heavenly Choir," N. Cain, and "King Jesus is a-Listenin'." W. Dawson.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
January 11, 1941

INTERRACIAL MEETING HELD

Large Attendance at Six-County Conference In Chester; Many Speakers Heard.

CHESTER, S. C., Jan. 10—The Chester county courthouse was packed to capacity this afternoon for the Interracial Relations conference, embracing the counties of Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Spartanburg, Union and York.

Mayor Robert Fraser of Chester, presided. Miss Mary E. Frayser of Winthrop college, chairman of this district, was present and spoke.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary of the Southern Interracial commission, spoke on "What are Adequate Educational Opportunities." In her address, she laid down nine conditions as follows: the curriculum should be adopted to the environment and needs of the pupils, wholesome community relations established between school and community. Provision made to enable boys and girls to learn how to make a living, proper supervision of teachers, adequate plant and equipment and salaries.

Miss Wil Lou Gray of Columbia, State supervisor of adult education, in discussing the topic, "What are Adequate Educational Opportunities," stated that Negroes as well as whites needed, first of all, prepared teachers so that they might help their pupils develop to their maximum ability.

Miss Gray stressed further the need for decent school houses and equipment and called the groups attention to the need for interpreting these needs to those in a position to bring about better condition.

Rev. J. W. Shackford of Rock Hill, presiding elder of the Rock Hill Methodist district, in his address on "The Need to Provide Adequate Opportunities for Both Races," stated that "the South did not greatly appreciate being called economic problem number one, but its status will not greatly change until a way is found to help all its citizens advance along all lines.

The speaker declared that the Negro has abundantly shown his desire for education, his appreciation of education and his ability to take an education and it is to the interest of both races that he shall not be denied the opportunity to get an education.

Addresses were made also by John Burgess of Orangeburg, president of the Palmetto State Teachers association; Dr. W. A. Whitaker of Orangeburg, president of the State Teachers College there; Roger Coe of Columbia, a director of the South Carolina National Youth administration, and Rev. Lester Kingman of Walhalla.

The report of the finding committee of which Dr. John McSween, pastor of Purity Presbyterian church of Chester, was chairman, with John Burgess, Miss C. Blalseman and Miss Mary Frayser the other members of the committee, was made as follows:

"First we would express pleasure and hope in the meeting today and would express appreciation of the service and vision of those who planned the conference and those who participated on the program. Second, we believe that democracy rests upon the satisfaction, loyalty and intelligence of its citizenship and all of its citizenship. We believe that democracy is endangered when opportunity is denied to any group, race or class. Third, we are assured that the material wealth of a democracy is largely dependent on the training and intelligence of its citizens and all of its citizens. Fourth, we believe that serious consideration should be given to the proposal that bonds be issued for the education of South Carolina negroes in the elementary and high schools of the State.

Fifth, we seriously question the practice of diverting any part of state funds made available by the State to counties and districts for Negro education to white schools. **Sixth, that each of the six counties, Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Union, Spartanburg, and York organize a county interracial committee."**

St. George, S. C., Eagle
February 27, 1941

REV. HARRIS ATTENDS INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

The Rev. G. Bartow Harris has recently attended an interracial conference at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Harris was deeply impressed with what he saw at the institute. He says "It was an inspiration. That a race so heavily handicapped could bring to fruition that which we find at Tuskegee bears magnificent testimony to the God-given possibilities of the human race."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Knoxville Whites And Negroes Seek Closer Cooperation

FEB 22 1941

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (By O. B. Taylor for ANP) — There is at least one place in Tennessee where white and Negro ministres sit down and talk together. As re- Rev. D. Albert Jackson, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, in speeches he made before white and colored ministerial groups, there has been formed a ministerial interracial group which includes Negroes, whites, Jews, Greeks

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 2[illegible], 1941

Members of the Alpha Chi fraternity and their dates will be guests for dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buist Shwab on Jackson Boulevard, Friday evening, preceding their dance which will be given at Belle Meade Country Club. The intermission party will be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thomas, parents of the president, John Thomas, Jr. Following the dance, members and their dates will go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Parrish on Chickering Road for breakfast.

✦ ✦ ✦

Harding Road Garden Club will meet with Mrs. Everett Clayton on Ellendale Drive this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. C. P. Street, Jr., will give a paper on Spanish-American gardens.

✦ ✦ ✦

Fourth in the series of interracial forums, sponsored by the Inter-Racial Committee of the Y. W. C. A., will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be, "The Challenge to International Fellowship," and the three speakers appearing on the program and their subjects will be Mrs. Hugh C. Stuntz, "South America;" Fatima Nassequoi, an African princess, "Africa;" and Mrs. W. W. Brockman, "The Far East." This closes the series of forums which have been held this month by the Inter-Racial Committee of which Mrs. Derby Fulton is chairman, and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, co-chairman. The public is invited to attend.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
April 26, 1941

PASTOR TO POINT WAY TO RACIAL HARMONY

The Rev. Marshall Wingfield To Speak At Service

Ways to racial understanding will be pointed out tomorrow afternoon by the Rev. Marshall Wingfield of First Congregational Church in the second of the series of interracial good will services. The services, sponsored by the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation and the Council of the Mayor of Beale Street, will be at 3:30 o'clock at Greenwood Methodist Church, 1070 South Bellevue.

The minister will emphasize the need for all races to find the way to live in the community with the least possible friction. Reviewing work of negro leaders which brought the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation into being, he will compare the work here with that in other cities.

The Rev. Mr. Wingfield returned Thursday from Nashville where he officiated at the ordination of John Alden Turner of Collegeside Congregational Church. The young minister will be a chaplain in the Army.

While in Nashville, the Rev. Mr. Wingfield attended the Cole Lectures given under auspices of the Vanderbilt School of Religion. The Rev. Ted Hightower of Trinity Methodist Church and the Rev. William C. Aden of Highland Heights Methodist Church are among others attending the lectures.

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

NEGRO LEADERSHIP AT HOUSTON MUST TAKE A STAND IF JOBS AND AMICABLE INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS ARE TO BE SAVED

BY C. W. RICE

The Negro Leadership at Houston is either ignorant of the serious labor situation that is developing and its affect on the Negroes' jobs and inter-racial relations, or doesn't have the courage to take a stand on an issue where the whole race is involved. This was evidenced by the reaction to an editorial in the Labor News where it pointed out the danger in Negro workers following the advice of Carter Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer and owner of a chain of papers operating in Texas and Louisiana. Wesley recently endorsed the CIO, and urged the Negro workers to join that organization. The Labor News' editorial charged that Wesley was "double-crossing" Negro leadership as well as the rank and file in the AFL; that his actions were against the best interest of the race here.

We made this charge after Mr. Wesley was reported to have told a CIO member that the AFL was not worth a d——; and after reading his endorsement of the CIO in the May 3 issue of the Informer which said:

"The Informer thinks Negro workers would be safer if they were in the CIO union, associated with whites in the CIO union than they would be in an Independent union with the same association." In the same article Mr. Wesley wrote: "The Informer is squarely with the CIO . . . We are willing to meet any criticism, objection or questions raised about the position we suggest here openly at any time, anywhere."

The Labor News was very careful in giving facts sustaining the position it had taken in opposing Mr. Wesley's CIO endorsement. We recited several incidents where Negro workers had lost out following the policy recommended by the Informer editor.

We reviewed the automobile mechanics' strike where race mechanics were eliminated after joining and striking with white unions. We told of the Laundry strike where white union members not only refused to strike with the Negroes after voting to call the strike, but recruited white strike breakers to take Negroes' places.

The Informer endorsed and supported the Henke and Pillo strike, perhaps the most sensational in this section. The firm employed all Negro truck drivers. These workers were encouraged to join a mixed union and strike with the assurance they would win their demands for higher wages with support of their white fellow unionists. Instead, they were double-crossed when the white union butchers and bakers refused to go out with them. The strike was lost. Some of the Negroes are still out of work.

We named the Frederick Produce strike where Negroes have been holding a picket line more than 14 months trying to get their jobs back. They, too, met the same deception as Negroes in other unions. It has been drilled into Negro workers, the principles upon which unionism is built, "the injury of one is the injury of all."

In face of these facts which nobody in Houston can successfully contradict, and the general labor strike wave which is sweeping the country tying up the defense industries, some leaders in this community have come to the Labor News and said: "Rice and Wesley ought to stop scrapping and get together." It was really surprising to know some of these persons. They ranked high in business, educational and organizational circles. It was obvious that these people meant well in their advice, but had only looked at the surface of the situation and had not considered what it meant to those workers who were ill-advised and who lost their jobs and what it would mean to the community for the masses of workers to be caught in a similar plight if they followed Wesley's advice.

It seems to be the characteristic of Negroes when vital issues are at stake not to take a stand for fear of hurting somebody's feeling or losing friendship.

The very jugular vein of Negro business, social and economic life is about to be cut, for when the masses of workers lose their jobs, there is no hope for the race to make progress along any line.

It is not the policy of this paper to enter into personal fights and controversies. It only champions causes that vitally affect the welfare of the race, state and nation. We have no personal grudge or malice toward Mr. Wesley. We have no prejudice against the CIO or any other labor union as such. We are only trying to discuss the issue for the benefit of the workers and the public.

Now as to the CIO we are reliably informed that over a half million dollars have been designated or "ear marked" to promote the CIO in this section, and a great portion is to be spent on the Negro. We can't say that Wesley has accepted any of this money for his chain of papers, but we do know it is there for him or any other paper that will champion the cause of the CIO. The Labor News places the welfare of the Negro worker and the race as a whole beyond any personal gain.

It is our honest conviction that the CIO has plenty good people in it. The intent of some of these members is for the advancement of labor regardless of color, as in other unions.

We are equally convinced most CIO unions are dominated by communists and other fifth columnists who don't give a tinker's dam about the welfare of the Negro or any other American worker only in proportion as they can use them as trojan horses to overthrow the American form of government and establish a new social order such as Hitler and Stalin would like.

We believe that until the CIO, FBI or some other agency ousts the Communist members and fellow travelers who are leading or dominating 118 CIO unions, it is absolutely dangerous for the Negro to place the salvation of his work opportunities and advancement in the CIO. We are of the opinion that the good the Negro might achieve along lines of work and wage conditions will be off-set by the increased race and class hatred engendered by activities of the communists in their efforts to change the whole social set-up especially in the South where more than ten million Negroes live.

It is a concensus of opinion that the South is opposed to the CIO and, the going is rough with CIO organizers. If white leaders are being manhandled, beat up and thrown in jail and laws are being passed to curb activities of the CIO, then why should the Negro be the first to poke out his neck to get the "ax." If white leaders of the CIO with all the law, political prestige and finance must work under a handicap, what can we expect to happen to Negroes.

As quietly as it is kept, the Negroes with good paying jobs have been reported fired for even distributing CIO literature while on duty. Negroes are being checked and double-checked as never before. .....

As leaders, we should be careful how we lend our endorsement to movements. The masses now, as never before, are looking to their leadership for guidance. We can continue to be aggressive in seeking our rights as citizens without the leadership and direction of foreign agitators. As leaders we should not be blind to realities, we must not allow our feeling and selfish interests run away with our better judgment in advising our people on is vital to the welfare of the race and nation.

Danville, Va., Register
March 16, 1941

Race Relations Will Continue

—o—

The race relation services at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church will continue March 27, the Rev. L. P. Herring announced last night.

Among the ministers who will occupy the pulpit there this week are several out-of-town preachers and the week's program will be highlighted by the appearance of "The Kings of Harmony," widely recognized as one of the best Negro quartets in the south with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

The quartet will be heard on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the church.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 18, 1941

Racial Group In Session Here Today

Problems of interest to Negroes and to others concerned with the welfare of the Negro race will be discussed by members of the Virginia Commission for Inter-racial Co-operation during their twenty-second annual conference opening at St. Paul's Parish House at 10 o'clock this morning.

Speakers at the morning session will be Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, on "The Negro in the Skilled Trades in Virginia"; Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, "Two Important Conferences at Hampton Institute," and Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the State population study, "Economic Aspects of Virginia's Negro Population." State Labor Commissioner Thomas B. Morton, a labor leader and a representative of manufacturers also will speak in connection with discussion of the Negro in skilled trades.

Tennant Bryan, chairman of the commission, will preside.

Editor to Preside

The afternoon session, beginning at 2:30 P. M., will be presided over by William Shands Meacham, associate editor of The Times-Dispatch. William M. Cooper of Hampton, president of the State Teachers' Association (Negro), will discuss "The Equalization of Teachers' Salaries in Virginia. Dr. J. L. Blair Buck of the State Department of Education will speak on "Vocational Training Opportunities for Negroes in Virginia Schools," and Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will lead a discussion on "The Program of the Churches in the Field of Racial Betterment." Other speakers will be Father John T. Gillard of Baltimore and Father Vincent S. Waters of Richmond.

Two nationally-known leaders in inter-racial work, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Washington and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the closing session of the conference at 7:45 o'clock tonight at the First Baptist Church. Dr. Patterson will discuss "The Negro's Part in Regional and National Development," and Dr. Alexander, a member of the advisory council on national defense, will speak on "Using Our Total Resources in Regional Development."

Mayor Ambler will welcome the group at the closing session, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University will report the highlights of the morning and afternoon sessions. Dr. Theodore F. Adams will pronounce the invocation, and the Virginia State College A Capella choir will sing.

In addition to delegates from various points in Virginia, special commissions will be present at the direction of mayors of Warrenton, Clifton Forge, Suffolk, Roanoke, Williamsburg, Galax and Chatham.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 18, 1941

SPEAKS AT INTERRACIAL MEET—Robert Ogden Purvis (left), vice president of Hampton Institute, addresses the Virginia Commission for Interracial Co-operation at the opening of its twenty-second annual conference at St. Paul's Parish House today. On the right is Tennant Bryan, chairman, presiding. [Staff photo.]

Importance of Negro in Va. Economic Set-Up Is Keynote

22nd Annual Conference of Interracial Commission Held at St. Paul's Parish House Today

By JAMES J. KILPATRICK

The increasing importance of the Negro in the State's economic set-up, particularly in relation to defense work, formed the keynote of the opening session of the twenty-second annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation here today.

The conference this year is devoted to the theme of "The Conservation, Development and Use of Our Total Resources in Regional Development," and Dr. Will W. Alexander, of the National Defense Advisory Council, will discuss that subject in the evening session tonight at First Baptist Church.

The morning session, with Tennant Bryan, State chairman, presiding, got under way with a report by Robert Ogden Purvis, vice president of Hampton Institute, who was substituted for Dr. Malcolm MacLean, when the latter was unable to get here from New York. Mr. Purvis reported on the conference for the participation of the Negro in national defense, held at Hampton last November, and on the conference last February of the National Builders' Association.

"It was felt at the conference that sound morale among Negroes could only be maintained by a fresh crusade to remove the inconsistencies between democratic theory and practice, and the commission recommended full participation of the Negro in every phase of the emergency defense program."

Stresses Organization of Union For Negro Carpenters

In the report on the Builders' meeting, Mr. Purvis stressed the resultant organization of an AFL union of skilled Negro carpenters on the Peninsula, and pointed out that every effort was being made to increase the participation of the Negro not only in defense building and contracting, but also in the armed forces as well.

Following Mr. Purvis' report, came a talk on the economic aspects of Virginia's Negro population by Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the population study of the State Planning Board.

Dr. Thompson pointed out that there has been no large growth of the Negro population in Virginia since 1890. The natural increase among them has not been absorbed. Rather, he said, it has migrated from the State.

He also named among the factors which are influencing the

development of Negro populat in Virginia the decline in t Negro birth rate during the la twenty years of approximately four births per thousand.

A brief discussion of Dr. Thompson's subject followed before Wiley A. Hall, Negro, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, took the stand as the first speaker in a discussion of the Negro in the skilled trades in Virginia.

He pointed out that at the time of the War Between the States there were many Negro skilled laborers. After the break-up of slavery there were fewer and fewer skilled tradesmen, until in 1930 only 4.2 per cent. of all Negro workers in the State were in the skilled classification.

However, Virginia has a higher percentage of Negro skilled laborers than any other State in the South except Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Hall asserted that there were four reasons for the decline of skilled labor among the State's Negro population: (1) The breakdown of the old apprenticeship system, (2) the decline in enrollment in trade schools, (3) the attitude of employers (Hall pointed out that he meant by this that it frequently was not possible to get a sufficient number of Negroes to man a job and that instead of using workers of both races on one job they would employ all white workers), (4) the attitude of labor unions.

"The attitude of organized labor is changing," Mr. Hall said. "Last week the first Negro carpenters' union in this city was set up. Two other unions have also been established in the State.

"I hope that the day will come in Virginia when the State will realize on the inherent value of the Negro population."

The morning session closed with a talk by Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, ending the discussion of the Negro in skilled trades. A scheduled discussion by representatives of industry and labor was cancelled when speakers could not be obtained.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Southern Lad Rescues Colored Boy

CHURCH ROAD, Va., Sept. 4—(ANP)—Many things happen in the South which seem paradoxical to folk in other sections who seem not to realize that mistreatment can be the exception rather than the rule in most places. For example, last Wednesday, a number of boys were swimming in Hobb's pond, the best swimming hole in the vicinity. There were both colored and white boys cooling off in the pond, most of them between the ages of 9 and 15.

Bossie Peace, 15, a colored boy who lived in the nearby community of Wilson, stepped into a hole and went down. It was late afternoon and most of the boys had gone, but the spot was dangerous and those boys who remained watched rather fearfully. Suddenly Bobbie Springston, a 9-year-old white boy whose parents are prominent in Dinwiddie county, flashed through the water and caught Bossie as he was going down the third time. The colored boy was too large for Bobbie to handle easily, but he struggled with him until he got close enough to the bank for the others to grab him and gve first aid.

"Gosh! I had to do it," Bobbie said when praised. "Nobody else would even try, it looked like."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 6, 1941

Voice of the People

News and Race Relations

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Some 15 years ago, the editor of a great Southern newspaper and I had a long talk on the matter of headlining and first-paging Negro crime. He argued that crime, whether of whites or Negroes, was news, and as such, should be published. I rejoined that so long as news of Negro crime was so easily made inflammatory in nature, that in the interest of race relations the playing up of Negro crime should be sacrificed. We finally agreed that both the ends of news and race relations would be served if race designation was barred from the headlines, falling rather into the body of the accounts, even though first-paged. It was a kind of "gentleman's agreement" which that paper has kept faithfully through many years. In many of my lectures on race relations here and there throughout the nation, I have hastened to offer this as one of the outstanding illustrations of the white South's serious attempt to improve race relations.

About 10 years ago, The Times-Dispatch carried a series of accounts of Negro crime after such manner, that I wrote a letter of protest pleading in the interest of race relations that Negro crime be not played up after such manner as might inflame the baser minds and passions of the community as had been done in Washington and elsewhere, where riots in all their ugliness had broken out. Riots in Washington and Chicago had been preceded by a siege of first-paged and head-lined Negro crime. Upon reading my letter of protest, the editor of The Times-Dispatch had me to come to his office, and made it plain that he did not want the country to know that a Richmond Negro felt as I did about his paper. He wanted, therefore, to leave the letter unpublished and felt that he would be glad to change a policy that might work hardships on the Negro race and might inflame the public mind. Wishing only to have changed what appeared to be an anti-Negro policy of our influential morning paper, I readily agreed that the letter be left unpublished. There were many signs that The Times-Dispatch had caught the vision of better race relations and was willing to sacrifice a policy that had caused grave concern among the Negroes of this city.

Within the last few weeks there has been such flagrant return to the old policy of headlining and first-paging Negro crime that my appreciation of what is ultimately involved in such policy moves me to offer this word of protest. On the front page of The Times-Dispatch of Sunday, August 24, you not only headlined and first-paged the crime and slaying of Charles Johnson, a semilunatic, turned desperado, but you accompanied the account with a picture of the slain Negro lying dead among a group of standers-by, while underneath the picture we read in bold type, "Posse Surrounds Body of Charles Johnson, Negro Killer, Slain After Manhunt." The Times-Dispatch knows that crimes committed by Negroes are race crimes, while those committed by whites are personal and individual. The Times-Dispatch knows how unfair it is to fasten upon the innocent the crimes and ignominy of the guilty. The Times-Dispatch knows how indisposed the public will be to discriminating between what is individual and what is racial. It has come about that the better class of Negroes live in constant dread and embarrassment before the criminals of the race, although they need not feel thus. When there is an ugly crime or series of crimes, with the criminal unapprehended, there is always the subtle hope among the better class of Negroes that when apprehended the criminal be not a Negro; for the shame and ignominy are fastened upon the race, innocent and guilty alike; whereas, if the criminal is white, the impact on the mind of the public is less inflammatory. On this point, it may be argued that Negroes are unduly sensitive; but it must be borne in mind that they have been made so by newspaper policies that should be discarded in this enlightened day.

Following the gory episode featuring Charles Johnson came the Jarvis Catoe case. Here a degenerate and supercriminal, for whom the Negro race begs no mercy, is first-paged and headlined. Thus within one week The Times-Dispatch plays up Negro crime in ways that cannot advance the cause of better race relations. When has your paper accorded such recognition to Negroes of merit and distinction within so short a time? Mr. Editor, if you could appreciate the mental terror that is foisted upon law-abiding Negroes by the crimes of their criminal elements and the ways such crimes are played up before the public, you would appreciate more keenly the motivations of this leter. Negroes know too well that Negro-baiting and Negro-hating are two detriments which adverse circumstances have compelled them to combat. Negroes know that lynchings can take place as truly on the editor's desk as upon the country road in the back ways.

The racial nature of the situation makes Negroes much more ashamed of Jarvis Catoe, who has admitted 10 horrible crimes, than the whites are ashamed of the white man who is awaiting electrocution in Sing Sing for committing 34 such crimes. The difference is, in one case it is a criminal, and in the other it is a race. While Negroes may not be able to help themselves, they nevertheless feel that they are wronged when their accomplishments are last-paged or not "paged" at all, and their criminals are first-paged and headlined.

GORDON B. HANCOCK,
Virginia Union University.
Richmond.

[The Times-Dispatch is keenly conscious of its responsibility in maintaining good race relations. At the same time, there is no dodging the plain fact that the two instances our correspondent refers to were news, and as news demanded attention in the daily press. While we do not feel that anything is to be gained by ignoring news, no matter how distressing the news may be to all people of good will, we agree that the "head-lining" of race is improper. We shall be careful to avoid any such unnecessary offense in future.—Editor.]

57b-194

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala News
February 10, 1941

Inter-Racial Day Marked

BESSEMER, Ala. — Inter-Racial Sunday was observed by Methodist churches of Bessemer Sunday. Messages were given by pastors in some of the Negro churches, and women of the leading Methodist churches taught Sunday School lessons or met with Negro women in their organizations in the afternoon. Dr. W. H. Saxon, of the First Methodist Church, directed the program at a Negro church Sunday night.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
June 26, 1941

INTERRACIAL MEETING—

The Quarterly Interracial meeting was held Monday afternoon in the Presbyterian church with Mrs. Claud Clark presiding.

The meeting opened with the singing of "O Zion Haste," with Mrs. Joe Hilson acocmpanying.

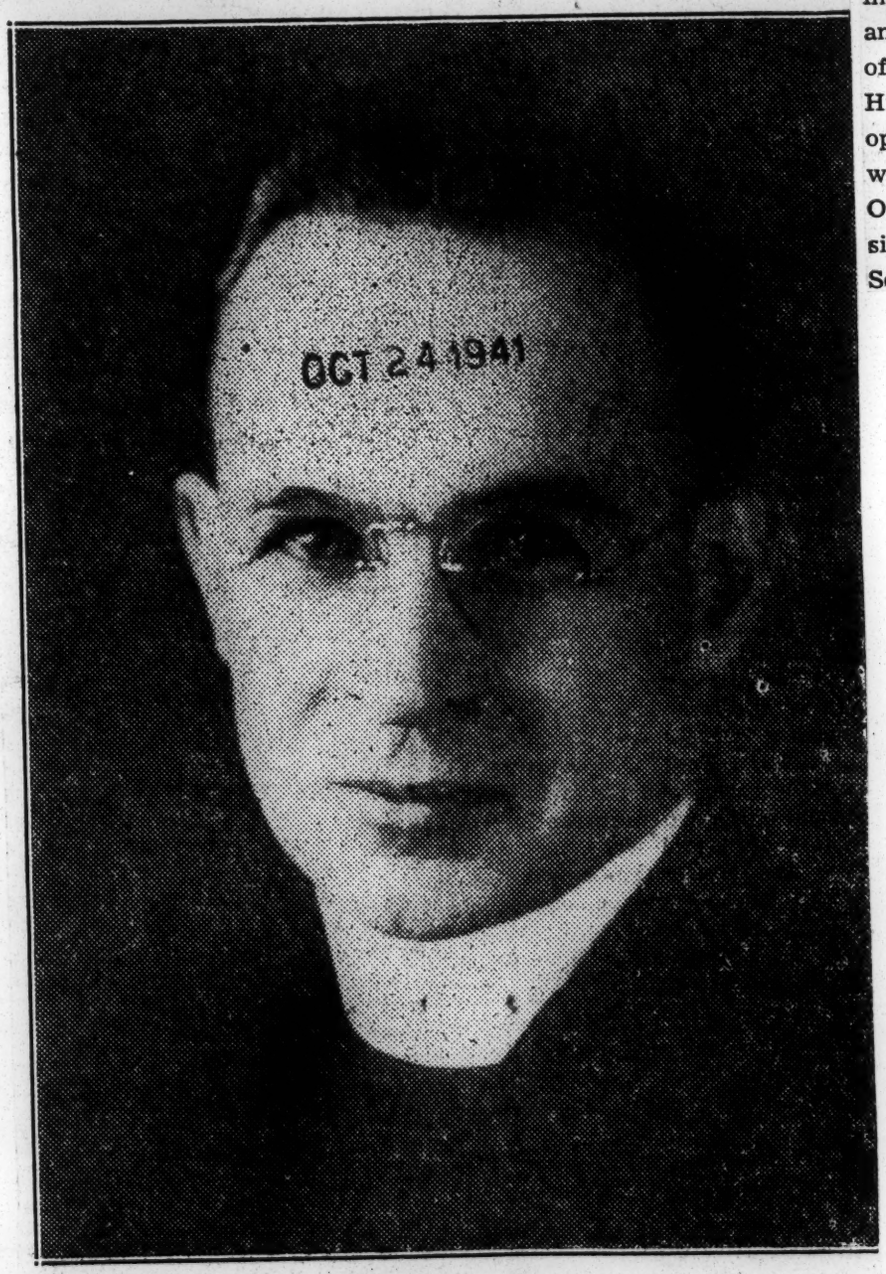
Rev. John M. Crowell conducting the devotional, used as his theme, "Be Content with such things as you have."

Mrs. Clark spoke briefly of some of the aims of Stillman Institute at Tuscaloosa and interesting reports were heard from the three delegates, Eula Willis, Bessie Jarris and Mehalia Nix who recently attended the summer conference at Stillman.

Mrs. B. C. Stewart, who represented the Methodist W. S. C. S. of Opp, led in prayer.

An announcement of the preaching of Bishop Nichols of the Negro Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon in the Court House was made when the public are cordially invited to attend.

Father Casey Schedules Sermons On The Negro



FATHER CASEY

Father John Casey, of All Saints Chapel, Aniston, Schedules Series of Sermons to Help Negroes of Aniston.

One of the most constructive efforts being made in the Anniston area to help the whole Negro population is that being made by Father John Casey at All Saints Chapel, located at 15th and Seventh Street.

For the next few weeks, on Sundays, Father Casey will preach on "The Social Standing of the Negro and His Place, and The Negro's Place In Society." This series of messages will be of great interest to all Negroes.

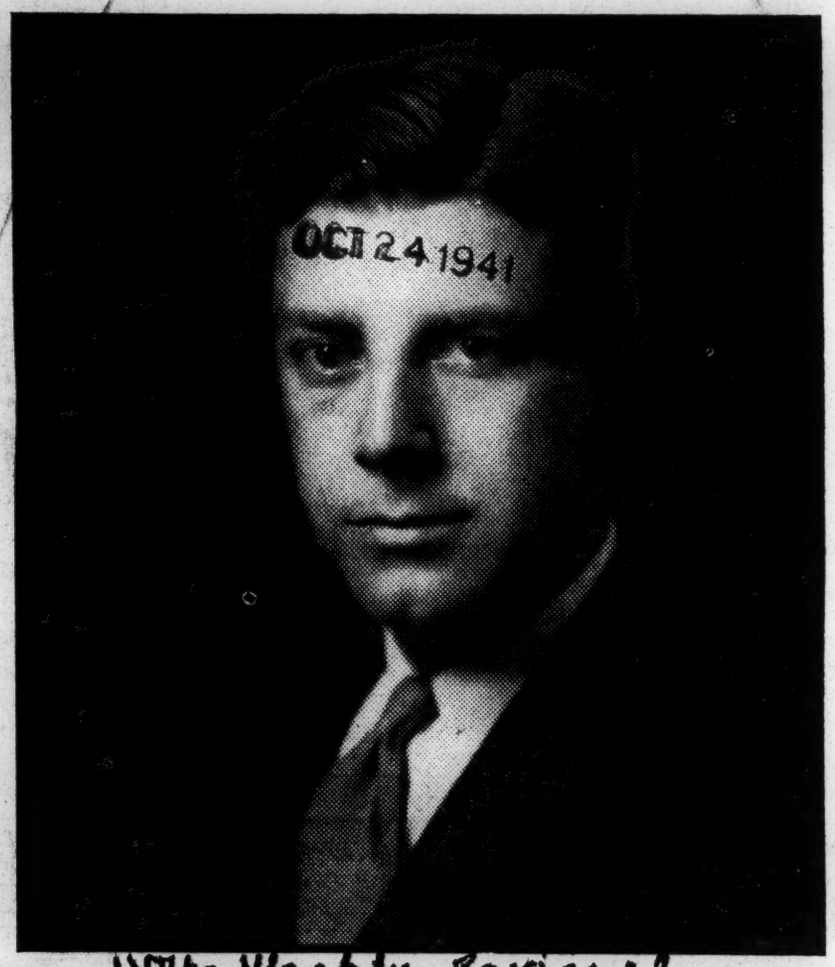
Father Casey is a native of Boston, Mass., who has been doing missionary work about four years in Alabama. He is a member of the Society of St. Edmonds, which is operating missions among Colored people in the State of Alabama. Headquarters are in Selma, and Father Casey heads the work. After finishing school and attending college for a while, Father Casey joined the Carpenter's Union and followed that vocation for four years. Then he joined the U. S. Marines and served an enlistment. He returned to school and to enter the priesthood. He has built two missions since coming to Alabama, and is instrumental in the building of two churches and three rectories. His ambition is to work hard, cooperate and build something worthwhile for the Anniston community. One of the most progressive missions in the state is the one at Selma.

OCT 24 1941

"The Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala

Goodwill Feature No. 4

Birmingham, Ala.



"The Weekly Review"

DR. MARMION STRESSES NEED FOR FAITH IN HUMANITY

Dr. William H. Marmion, Pastor, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and Chairman, Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Birmingham, Ala.

By LEONA LYONS

It had been an usually trying day—one of those days when everything goes wrong. The international situation, with Hitler's forces within 60 miles of Moscow, was more tense than it had ever been. Here at home the miners were threatening to go out on another strike, and that with cold weather already overdue. And I had just heard, first hand, two instances of intolerance that were particularly depressing: The Fine Arts Committee of the Alabama State Fair had refused to exhibit a very creditable piece of work because they learned that it had been done by a Negro girl; and down in Macon County two cotton pickers were arrested and charged with "loitering" when they asked a decent wage, and refused to accept the small amount offered by the plantation owner. What, I wondered, was happening to progress, and fairness and decency?

OCT 24 1941

"The Weekly Review"

Then in the afternoon of this very day I had the good fortune to talk with Dr. William H. Marmion, pastor of the St. Mary's Episcopal Church and Chairman of the Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. And this young Texan, who first became interested in interracial matters at a conference of the Student Volunteer Movement in Detroit more than ten years ago, talked not about narrow group aims and limitations, but in broad terms of humanity and human needs.

"Recently," Dr. Marmion said, "I read a sermon by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. And one thing impressed me very much. Mr. Fosdick said, 'Don't give up your faith in humanity.' All of us have brick walls. Sometimes we very nearly lose hope. But don't give up. When we do, something goes out of our lives which we cannot afford to lose. For then hope is taken away —and we can't live without hope."

"Somehow", he continued, "we must manage to keep faith in life's possibilities. Our Lord was the Pioneer of Life. He led the way in trying to educate people to a better understanding. Religious people have always been pioneers in the realm of human relationship. As a result of their efforts, conditions have been bettered. Their aim has been to lead us out of hatred, prejudice, and greed, and into a period of brotherhood. If they lose faith, if they gave up, what would become of civilization? And these pioneers do have failures. Only they don't consider them as such. Even though they try 700 ways, they do not say we have failed 700 times, but that we have tried 700 ways that won't work. Someday we shall find the one that will."

"Minority groups", Dr. Marmion believes, "are inclined to be self-conscious. That is understandable, for their problems are so close to them. I don't think they should exaggerate their position too much. Christians, you know, who take a certain definite stand are in the minority too. They have to make a conscious effort to keep their feet on the ground. When conflicts come, there arises a need for a scape goat. Minority groups always suffer at such times. Yet, no group is justified in using a crisis for self betterment."

When asked about his connection with the Interracial Committee, the noted cleric explained that he was interested in the organization because it is a "non partisan association devoted to the furtherance of better interracial relations."

"My one interest is the application of Christian principles to the problems of society. Constantly I am preaching and teaching Christian good will and brotherhood. So I am stressing the need of a Christian philosophy of life. Democracq, you know, is based upon an ancient Hebrew belief. Anything that can strengthen true religion and build up respect for the individual will make for better relations. This ties in with freedom of speech, of religio nand of assembly, that are the foundations of our government."

Dr. Marmion explained that the purpose of the Alabama Committee on Interracial Cooperation is to educate the public to an awareness of conditions which result in injustice to many citizens, with special emphasis on education, health, economic opportunity, law enforcement and social security; and, also, to plan and execute a program of local activities throughout the State directed to the improvement of these conditions. The Committee consists of Dr. W. H. Marmion, Chairman, Birmingham; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Honorary Chairman, Birmingham; Mr. Donald Comer, ViceChairman, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Vice-Chairman, Tuskegee; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Secretary-Treasurer, Montgomery; Mr. Charles G. Dobbins, Anniston; Mrs. F. G. Bell, Mr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. L. S. Evins, Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Mr. William Mitch, and Dr. E. W. Taggert, all of Birmingham; Mrs. T. W. Koster, Memopolis; Mr. Morris R. Mitchell, Florence; Mrs. John L. Hereford, Huntsville; Miss Mary W. Weeks, Mobile; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Montevallo; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery; and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Talladega.

Unknown to most of us there are forces working unselfishly for social betterment. And here in Birmingham one of the most courageous of this group is Dr. William H. Marmion.

570-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dixie Educators Hear Blast at Discriminatory Legal Practices

BLUE RIDGE, N.C.—The manner in which Dixie's laws are made and administered with a view to keeping the colored citizenry suppressed was attacked by Dr. Arthur Raper, Federal research worker of Atlanta, before the Conference on Education for Citizenship here Sunday.

The professed aim of the conference, attended by 100 Southern educators, was to study means of eliminating false race prejudices and conceptions through education. Dr. Raper's talk was based on material gathered during a Carnegie Foundation survey. He said in part:

Always on Edge

"There are restrictions everywhere along race and class lines; race carrying with it the more severe limitations. Here is the dynamics of the class structure: The upper group, always conscious of its protected position, seeks to maintain the status quo.

"Whether or not the lower group is striving to escape the restrictions put upon it, the dominant element always suspects it of such, and readily translates isolated incidents into so many evidences of insubordination or conspiracy.

"This sets the stage for the pressures used to keep the underling 'in his place.'

"Limitations set forth in city ordinances upon the rights of colored and white persons to assemble at will in public places provide an easy excuse to break up unwanted labor unions; and restrictive residential ordinances in Southern cities make it easy for realtors to keep the colored residents in the slums and charge them exorbitant rents for substandard housing.

Aim of Jim Crow Laws

"No small part of the motive back of the South's legal separation of the races in transportation and education is the fact that services for the two races can be made unequal only when administered to them separately.

"The phrase 'separate and equal' symbolizes the whole system—fair words to gain unfair ends.

"The police system functions to maintain the status quo. In the small Southern community, the policeman's job is often to defend a feudal system controlled by a privileged few; he protects the upper class of society to which he and his family are not even admitted. This is the man with whom the colored man comes into contact.

Justice Incidental

"It is commonly known that arrests are not made on a basis of justice alone. Other factors that enter are the desire for fines, the prestige of the person to be arrested, the politics.

"In many places the policemen are expected to get their weekly quota of arrests for the sake of the revenue they bring.

"Thousands of dollars are squeezed every week from colored persons in the South in the way of fines because they are defenseless, and many cities brag of the fact that their police force is self-supporting.

"More colored persons have to go to the chain gangs because they do not have the money to pay their fines.

"There have been thirty-three men sentenced to death in North Carolina for first-degree burglary, and not one of these men has been white.

"There have been scores of colored persons in the South given death sentences for killing white men, but I have found but one case where a white man was sentenced to death for killing a colored person."

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 30, 1941

Negro Wants To Help In National Defense, University Head Says

BLUE RIDGE, Aug. 30.—(Special) "The negro has decided that America, even with its injustices and prejudices, is far better than would be a Nazi-dominated country, and for that reason is eager to help in defense," said Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, in speaking here Friday night.

Dr. Clement spoke on "The Future of the Negro in American Life" to a group of Southern educators who are here for the Conference on Education for Southern citizenship. The speaker was born in Salisbury, the son of a Methodist bishop, and taught in North Carolina for nine years.

"The negro has a vital state in an American victory," he said. "True enough, there are many negroes who are not enthusiastic about Britain because they know about Britain's treatment of other brown-skinned peoples. And there is being distributed in Northern negro centers propaganda financed by Fascist money which is designed to stir up hatred against England.

Has Stake In Outcome

"Still the negro has a stake in the outcome of the war more than the average American. It is because he knows there is only one place for the negro in a Nazi world—in the status of a slave. Hitler and other Nazis have demonstrated that an important part of their philosophy is contempt for the black races, and that under their plan for the world the negro will serve as a slave.

"I tell my students who are drafted that they must defend the constitution and the spirit for which the United States was founded, although many of these principles have not been put into practice. Still, some of them find it hard to see why they must give their lives to protect a system which imposes cruelty and hate upon them and their kind.

"But even though the negro is eager to cooperate in the defense program, often he is having to fight for the privilege of fighting. There have been many instances of trained engineers in fields where skilled labor is needed being refused positions in defense industries on no other basis other than their color."

Dr. Clement then outlined the hopes of the negro race for the kind of America he would like to see and the kind he expects after the democracies have won.

"In the list of war aims outlined by Roosevelt and Churchill in their sea conference, one point provides for all men being able to live free from fear and free from want. These are the basic things that the American negro wants.

Wants Good Schools

"He wants good decent schools. You cannot have a working democracy without an educated populace. Yet today in the 17 states which operate separate school systems, there is not one which provides negro schools which are equal with the white.

"The negro wants equal work opportunities. In any time of depression he is the first to be fired and the last to be hired. Jobs which formerly nobody but a negro would take have now been handed over to white men. There can be no justice in America until jobs are given on a basis of ability rather than color.

"The negro wants justice in the courts, something which he does not get at the present. Recently a judge in Georgia declared that he would take the word of any white man over the word of a thousand of the best negroes. What kind of justice do you suppose a negro would get in the court of that judge? You would be shocked to know how the goddess of justice operates in some of the lower courts in the South.

"The negro wants equal protection of the law. Negroes are bullied by policemen, the policeman always being right in the eyes of the law. The homicide rate of Southern cities is high because negroes kill negroes. And they do this to a large extent because it is condoned by our courts, which are not strict in their penalties in cases involving the death of a negro. To them the life of a negro is not valuable."

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 29, 1941

"Red Gallus" Gene Still At It

GOVERNOR TALMADGE'S answer to Robert B. Eleazer's blistering analysis of the Governor's assault on education in Georgia is altogether Talmadgean.

Instead of explaining and defending his ousting of two Georgia educators from their positions, the Governor accuses Mr. Eleazer of representing a Communist organization and of advocating co-education for Whites and Negroes. The latter half of the indictment is the one Mr. Talmadge brings against the two professors whom he has dismissed by packing two boards of trustees.

This latest move of Governor Talmadge against his critics, and these include the vast majority of the Georgia newspapers, is of special interest in Asheville and the rest of North Carolina because Mr. Eleazer is well known throughout the state for his well-balanced and immensely helpful labors for racial co-operation and for Negro welfare over the last 20 years.

The address which draws the Talmadge ire and fire Mr. Eleazer delivered Tuesday at Blue Ridge before a conference of Southern educators. Tuesday evening he spoke briefly before an interracial conference in Asheville, touching on Negro education and, of course, entirely without any suggestion of co-education.

Since 1922 Mr. Eleazer has been educational and publicity director for the Commission on Interracial Co-operation with headquarters in Atlanta. He was born and reared in Tennessee; received two degrees from the Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn.; he is a prominent layman of the Southern Methodist Church, having taken noteworthy part in the laymen's organized work of his church; he has taken an active part in the Prohibition movement and church missionary labors. He is better known in Atlanta's civic, educational and religious life than the erratic Governor is, or can be, there or anywhere.

If an extraordinary fruitful promotion all these years of collective and individual efforts for sane and sound co-operation of the races is communism, then Mr. Eleazer is that kind of Communist. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Campbell, chairman of the Asheville Commission for Interracial Co-operation (the first body of the kind in North Carolina), could be convicted of communism on the same sort of evidence.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
August 29, 1941

Eleazer Accused Of 'Red' Leanings

The Governor yesterday accused R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, secretary of the executive committee of the Commission for Interracial Co-operation, of representing a Communist organization.

The Governor said that Eleazer and the commission had sponsored numerous meetings to advocate racial co-education.

Eleazer, in an address at Blue Ridge, N. C., Wednesday accused the Governor of "ruthless Hitlerism" in his ousting of two Georgia educators the executive had accused of favoring racial co-education.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 29, 1941

Politics And Negro Discussed

BLUE RIDGE, Aug. 29.—(Special) The effect of the negro upon politics in the South and in the nation was discussed here Thursday morning by Dr. W. D. Weatherford, director of Blue Ridge and an authority on the question of race relations.

"In the South we are encouraging the white man to vote no matter how ignorant he is, and preventing the negro from voting no matter how intelligent he is," said Dr. Weatherford, in addressing a group of 100 educators from teachers' colleges and departments of education from the Southern states.

Dr. Weatherford is leading a discussion every morning this week on the subject of race relations as a feature of the Conference on Education for Southern Citizenship. Purpose of the conference is to study in what way intelligent education can wipe out false attitudes toward the race problem and promote better relations in the South.

Affects Political Life

"No main issues have been settled in the United States without the influence of the presence of the negro population in our midst," he said. "He has affected our political life in elections, in the constitution, in the laws and in supreme court decisions.

"The slave system in the South put great power into the hands of a few men, the 2300 who had 100 slaves or more. By working together to protect their economic interests they were able to exert great influence in national politics and run things in the South. The poor white hated both the planter and the negro. The slave robbed him of his economic opportunity and the planter robbed him of his political power."

The speaker then traced the effect that the Civil war had upon the political alignment in the South and the results of the Reconstruction period.

"Out of the hate of the poor whites for the slaves and the planters came the present tendency of the poorer ignorant classes to assert themselves politically and to resist anything that would favor the negro or the upper classes.

Poll Tax Discussed

"The poll tax is one of the main methods by which the negro is kept from participating in the government which he supports. In Tennessee every negro is required to show his poll tax receipt, though I have yet to see the same be required of a white man. I would favor an educational qualification for all voters, black and white, to lift the level of our voting public.

"As long as we are the solid South we will never again have any influence in national politics. Down here we have no discussion of the real issues. Instead of the present situation we must get where we think instead of merely following the lead of the Democratic party."

Asheville, N. C., Times
September 1, 1941

Race Relations Study Is Urged at Blue Ridge Meet

BLUE RIDGE, Sept. 1.—(AP)—A recommendation that schools teach facts about race relations in order to rid the South of racial misconceptions was adopted by the Conference on Education for Southern Citizenship which ended here today.

The group of 100 educators, representing every state in the South except Georgia, enumerated six ways in which, it said, the schools of the South could help to promote better understanding between the whites and the negroes.

The conference was sponsored by the conference on education and race relations. Among those attending were heads of departments of teachers colleges and representatives of the state departments of education.

The conference's recommendations included:

"1. That every important college in the South carry a special course of study on race problems;

"2. That this subject be dealt with objectively also in college courses in sociology, social problems and the like;

"3. That it be treated constructively in the college and public school teachings of geography, history, civics, literature, music, and other subjects where such treatment can be given logically and normally;

"4. That programs and materials of adult education be expanded to include a broader understanding of positive racial relations;

"5. That school libraries seek to provide the books and supplementary materials necessary for such study;

"6. That teachers' colleges especially would make every effort to prepare teachers in training for wise and effective work along these lines with the millions of future citizens who will be committed to their charge."

The final session was taken up with reports and discussion of methods by which these objectives could be carried out. Those giving reports included Miss Pauline B. Knobbs of State Teachers college, Kirkesville, Mo., Miss Sadie Engleberg of John Marshall college, Richmond, Va., and Dr. Maude Charmichael of State Teachers college, Conway, Ark.

The reports dealt with studies of the race problem being conducted by students in these institutions. The teachers reported that the students were interested, and the results were satisfactory. Emphasis was laid on the fact that these courses are taught from a factual rather than a propaganda standpoint, the facts being gotten from reading and from personal investigation of local conditions.

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 27, 1941

Talmadge's Methods Hit By Georgian In Speech To Educators

BLUE RIDGE, Aug. 27.—(Special) Terming the methods of Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, "ruthless Hitlerism," R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, Tuesday night called upon the educators of the South to combat this challenge to academic freedom and to wipe out race prejudice by means of intelligent education.

Speaking to members of the conference on education for Southern citizenship, he said that "should the ruthless Hitlerism that has laid defiling hands upon Georgia's schools go unrebuked and spread throughout the country, self-respecting educators would have no alternative but to resign from a profession stripped of its its honor, its intellectual liberty and its integrity, and utterly subservient to the dictates of ignorance, prejudice and intolerance."

Mr. Eleazer was heard by 100 Southern heads of departments of education of teachers' colleges and representatives of the state departments of education who are here for a week of meetings to study the relation of education and the race problem.

Few Present From Georgia

Opening the first meeting of the conference, Mr. Eleazer, the director, remarked upon the fact that few representatives are present from Georgia, although many had previously intended to come.

"The victims of the attack in Georgia were some of the state's outstanding educators," he said. "Others are expectant of a similar fate and every teacher in Georgia is threatened by the governor with a 50 per cent cut in salary should the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges dare challenge his autocratic rule.

"This brutal attack on the schools of Georgia takes the form of the crassest appeal to racial antagonism, though there is reason to believe that the real issues are personal and political. The politicians who launched this attack are predicating hopeless ignorance and prejudice on the part of the public and assuming that by shouting loudly enough the demagogue's favorite slogan of white supremacy, they can dictate, destroy and punish at will."

Mr. Eleazer said the situation in Georgia proved that the integrity of education in the South is threatened by the interracial fallacies and phobias so widely prevalent. The best defense against such a threat, he said, is a sound educational effort to replace these mistaken attitudes with intelligent, fair-minded opinion.

"No other factor has been more determinative in American life and history than the interracial situation," he said. "For 200 years slavery determined the patterns of Southern life. From 1820 to 1860 the issue of slavery dominated the political life of the nation. The immediate outcome was the greatest tragedy in the nation's history, four years of civil war.

Largely A Province

"The interracial complex growing out of the war and reconstruction explains the fact that the South is still largely a province of the nation, largely disregarded except for purposes of exploitation. The nation has chosen no president from the South in nearly 100 years because there is no need to consider the South. Its votes are already signed, sealed and delivered. In disfranchising the negro, we have tied ourselves to one party and largely disfranchised ourselves."

Mr. Eleazer said that the history of our dealing with the race problem has been a series of tragic blunders. Public opinion is still far from the ideal of intelligent, objective right-mindedness, but is still misinformed.

"The integrity of our democratic ideals and practices is vitally involved in this question," he said. "In relation to its negro population, most of the states in this region are more like a dictatorship than a democracy. We must take well-reasoned steps to bring our practices into harmony with our ideals.

"The South is far more effectively advertised by its backward interracial attitudes and practices than by its religion, its culture or even its cooking. The University of Georgia gets into the news all over the country only because the governor of the state has made and indecent attack upon it in the name of white supremacy. From time to time our demagogues arise in congress and do their best to advertise us as a people given over to ignorance and prejudice and intolerance."

Among the other speakers to be heard this week are Dr. Arthur Raper, sociologist and author; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes fund, and Dr. W. D. Weatherford, director of Blue Ridge.

This conference represents the first united attempt of Southern educators to combat the recent attacks made by Governor Talmadge on the Georgia school system.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
February 12, 1941

Minority Rights Topic At Woman's Society

PAHOKEE—"Investigating Our Heritage for Minority Groups" and "Inter-racial Cooperation," were program topics presented to the Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service by Mrs. John A. Dulany at a joint Circle meeting in the church auditorium Monday afternoon. Mrs. Dulany also led discussion of the devotional topic, "Who is Our Neighbor?"

Plans were made for sponsoring presentation of the talking motion picture, "Golgotha," at Pahokee next week, the place and time to be announced. The committee appointed to assist in making arrangements for the showing of this picture includes Mrs. G. B. Ramey, Mrs. R. R. Guice, Mrs. D. D. Caudill, Mrs. H. J. Anderson, Mrs. R. Earl Smith, Mrs. John M. Gledhill, Mrs. O. B. McClure, Mrs. W. E. Pope and Mrs. R. W. Sanders.

Mrs. John M. Gledhill, president, who presided, named Mrs. Frank Rozelle on the spiritual life committee. The pledge service was directed by Mrs. J. R. York assisted by Mrs. Guice, Mrs. Rozelle, Mrs. Dulany, Mrs. G. W. Fyrd and Mrs. J. A. Hendry.

A song, "Oh, Give Your Best to The Master," was sung by Mrs. Sanders accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Gledhill.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune
January 10, 1941

Inter-Racial Group to Support Move to Build a Gymnasium at L.P.A.

The Inter-Racial committee met Thursday night at the Methodist church, with Rev. J. A. Tolle presiding.

This meeting was the second this winter, and the committee composed of the ministers and several delegates from each white and negro church, discussed problems prevalent in colored town and possible means of overcoming them. Among other things, the committee voted to support the move to build a gymnasium at Lincoln Park academy, and a sub-committee was appointed to work on this. The colored people are working steadily on this project and already have a good beginning, but much more financial aid is needed if the gymnasium is to be a reality. The committee hopes to take active steps in helping make possible this so badly needed recreation center, it was stated.

The next meeting of the Inter-Racial group is on Feb. 6. Anyone interested in the work the committee is trying to do is invited to attend.

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
March 8, 1941

Stetson Students At Daytona Confab

Dr. Richard Clark, Stetson University sociology professor and a group of his students attended the Florida Intercollegiate Inter-racial Conference at Bethune Cookman Negro College, Daytona Beach, yesterday. Following a program theme of "Education for Democracy," the morning was devoted to round table discussion on "Democracy in the Family," "Democracy in Government," "Democracy in Industry," and "Democracy in Society."

In the afternoon, Dr. Clark presided over more discussions on the theme of "Education For Democracy." Several Stetson students took part in the program. More than six Florida colleges were represented at the conference.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ministers Of Two Races Meet Jointly

FEB 7 1941

One hundred and eighteen colored and white ministers held a joint meeting Thursday at Wesley Memorial church in a step toward improved race relations in Atlanta. The ministers discussed neighborliness and brotherliness.

Dr. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church and president of the Atlanta Ministerial Council, and Dr' Ryland Knight, white, president of the Atlanta Christian Council. presided jointly.

The meeting was enthusiastically approved by those present and unanimous vote was made that the meetings be held quarterly in the future. Belief was expressed that the quarterly meeting would go far toward improving the relations of races in the Gate City.

Dr. Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary president, conducted the devotional period and gave an exposition of the Good Samaritan parable. Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president of Morehouse College, urged that the neighborliness of the parable be sublimated to brotherhood. Dr. Hubert said the essence of Christianity is brotherliness, and that Christians must be brotherly and contempt of class must be removed.

Dr. William C. Gardner. white, pastor of the Atlanta First Presbyterian Church, expressed his fear that another dark age is near. He insisted that the time is at hand, for ministers of the gospel to think in terms of recovery. He urged faith in what man may become through divine grace and the cross as a way of life and the way to life be emphasized.

The fact that Sunday is Race Relations Day was emphasized at the meeting and announcement of several outstanding programs was made.

At future meetings of the joint gathering a working program of special cooperation will be adopted, leaders asserted.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
February 7, 1941

White, Negro Ministers Hold Joint Meeting

118 Clergymen Present Vote To Hold Similar Sessions Quarterly.

By DR. THOMAS M. ELLIOTT.

In a step toward improved race relations in Atlanta 118 white and Negro ministers of city churches held a joint meeting yesterday at Wesley Memorial church and gave attention to the themes of neighborliness and brotherliness. Dr. Ryland Knight, president of the Atlanta Christian Council, and Dr. M. L. King, president of the Atlanta Ministers' Council, presided jointly.

Enthusiastic approval was given the joint gathering and unanimous vote was made that the meetings be held quarterly hereafter. Both white and Negro ministers present at the meeting yesterday expressed confidence that the quarterly meeting would go far toward improving the relations of races in Atlanta, which already are favorably known throughout the nation.

Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, conducted the devotional period and gave an exposition of the Good Samaritan parable. Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president of Morehouse College, urged that the neighborliness of the parable be sublimated to brotherhood. He said the essence of Christianity is brotherliness, and that Christians must be brotherly and contempt of classes must be removed.

Expressing his fear that another dark age is near, Dr. William G. Gardner, pastor of the Atlanta First Presbyterian church, insisted that the time is at hand for ministers of the gospel to think in terms of recovery. He urged that the fact and sovereignty of God be reasserted, that faith in what man may become through divine grace, and the cross as a way of life and the way to life be emphasized.

Dr. Lester Rumble, as chairman of the Christian Council Interracial Committee, said Methodist churches throughout the United States will observe race relations day next Sunday, and that numerous other churches also will observe the day in a similar manner. He stated that churches having special Boy Scout programs for next Sunday will observe the race relations day the third Sunday in February.

At future meetings of the joint gathering a working program of special endeavors will be adopted, it was said.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta White, Negro Ministers Hold Joint Meet

MAR 2 1941

ATLANTA. —(ANP)—By way of understanding Christian brotherhood and cooperation, 118 white and Negro ministers of Atlanta held a joint meeting last week at Wesley Memorial church, discussed their common task, and voted unanimously to meet together in a similar meeting quarterly from this time on. Representatives of both groups expressed confidence that these periodical meetings would help definitely toward the improvement of interracial conditions in Atlanta.

The devotional period was conducted by Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological seminary of this city, and Dr. Charles D. Hubert, president of Morehouse college, spoke briefly on the parable of the Good Samaritan. Fitting responses were made by Dr. W. G. Gardner, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Dr. Lester Rumble, pastor of the St. Mark's Methodist church.

MAR 2 1941

Following this conference, Race Relations Sunday was observed in a number of the principal churches in the city in Sunday schools, preaching services, and young people's meetings.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White, Negro Pastors Plan Regular Meetings

MAY 1 - 1941

The joint committee of white and colored Ministerial Councils met in the office of the Urban League Monday to arrange a joint programme of the quarterly meetings of the council.

Rev. M. L. King, presided, and said in his opening remarks, "The racial condition between the races will never be settled right until a more friendly contact is made among the ministers of both races."

MAY 1 - 1941

Rev. Lester Rumble, pastor St. Mark Methodist Episcopal church, said in his address: "No better movement could be made to bring about a more friendly relation between the races than the joint meeting of the two councils. If the problems between the races are to be thrashed out it must be done in a Christian spirit by the leaders of religious movements."

Revs. D. Talmage Murray and B. R. Holmes and W. Y. Bell spoke on the benefits to be derived from the meeting by having sane discussions pointing to a better solution of the problems of Christianity.

MAY 1 - 1941

The committee selected Rev. John M. Walker, pastor of St. Luke Episcopal church and Dean C. L. Hill of Morris Brown College to deliver addresses. Rev. C. A. Tolbert, president of the Interdenominational Ministers Union will conduct the devotional exercise.

Practically all of the nations of North and South America, Central America and the West Indies, were represented at the conference. The platica or series of discussions in which "numerous distinguished intellectuals from Europe and both the Americas took part, was held in the National Hotel in Havana for three days beginning November 23.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. DuBois Participates In Havana Conference

NOV 29 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Among the Americans invited to take part in a "platica" which will be one of the highlights of the second conference of the American National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation in Havana, Cuba, this month, is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University and editor of the PHYLON.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

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FEB 7 19

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 26, 1941

Dr. Jones to Speak

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, honorary president of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will be the speaker at the Sunday afternoon Vesper Service at Spelman College. The public is invited to attend this service which begins at 3 o'clock in Sisters Chapel.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
September 18, 1941

Conference For Negro Women Fri.

An Inter-denominational and Inter-racial conference for Negro women will be held at Gillespie school auditorium Friday from 4:30 to 9:30 P. M., sponsored by the First Presbyterian church of Cordele. Mrs. P. G. Seaman will be in charge of the Bible lesson.

Members of the congregations of the white Methodist and Baptist churches of the city are invited to attend the conference.

Supper will be served in the school building at six-thirty.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pastors Of Both Races To Meet

OCT 2 1941

Atlanta's leading Negro and white ministers are expected to appear at St. Luke's Episcopal Church this morning at 10 o'clock for the third Christian Inter-racial Fellowship among ministers in the city.

With Dr. Ryland Knight, pastor of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist church as the presidng officer, the fifteen minutes devotional period will be led by Rev. Samuel Pettagrue, pastor of W. Hunter Street Baptist church. Following devotions, the Rev. Roland Smith, pastor of Thankful Baptist church in Decatur, and statistician of the National Baptist Convention, will address the group on "Religion's Place in a Changing World."

OCT 2 1941

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Resident Bishop of the Atlanta Area, Methodist Church, will deliver the second address of the morning.

The Rev. M. L. King pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, will preside over the business session which is scheduled for 11 a. m. At this time, comments and expressions from the men present will bc heard and the matter of improving race relations in Atlanta wil lbe discussed.

This is the third meeting brought about by efforts of ministers who convened ten months ago in response to a call issued by the Atlanta Urban League to consider how race relations might be improved in and by Atlanta churches. The Christian Council (white), the Atlanta Ministers' Council and other interested pastors have expressed hope that all ministers, religious workers and interested persons will feel free to attend what promises to be a stimulating morning of fellowship.

OCT 2 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Race Relations To Be Observed Sunday At 'YM'

FEB 9 - 1941

By ASHBY B. CARTER

Race relations Sunday will be observed at the Wabash Avenue YMCA, Sunday, February 9, at 4:30 p m. The speaker will be Mrs. Jeanette Wendt, wife of the assistant counsel of the Pullman Company and an active worker in the Morgan Park Christian church, speaking on the subject, "Heaven."

Excellent music will be provided by two well known singing groups. One, the Pullman Choral Society, is made up of forty employees of the general office of the Pullman Company and has made appearances in a number of railway stations and other places conected with transportation activities. Wm. Francis Bergman is the conductor, Freddie Kommers is the organist and W. S. Greenlaw is the president. The other is the splendid YMCA-NYA octette under the direction of Miss Frankye Browne.

The program is a Fireside Lecture feature, presented to the public under the auspices of the Religious Work Committee of which E. M. Graham is chairman and Ashby B. Carter is secretary. P. A. Sample, comptroller of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association, will preside. Every one is welcome.

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 18, 1941

Interracial Group Will Hold Session In Raleigh Thursday

Leaders In Various Fields to Attend Annual State Conference—Paul Green to Appear On Program

Greensboro Daily News Bureau 302 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—North Carolina's commission on interracial cooperation is holding its 22nd annual state conference in Raleigh Thursday, February 20, with Dr. Walter A. Stanbury, of Centenary Methodist church, Winston-Salem, presiding at the morning; President J. W. Seabrook, of State Teachers college, Fayetteville, at the afternoon, and Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of Raleigh, at the evening session.

Dr. Stanbury will run the morning meeting which is to be held at his old Raleigh church, Edenton Street Methodist, of which he once was pastor in an overtime itinerancy. President Seabrook will preside in the same church at the afternoon meeting, but in the evening the commission transfers to Raleigh Memorial auditorium with Bishop Penick in the chair.

One of the expected thrills will be Dramatist Paul Green's story of his setting for the stage "Native Son", one of the most stirring books of the decade. That address will be given in the afternoon and will be followed Dr. Frank DeVyver, superintendent of merit examination for North Carolina unemployment compensation commission, and Mayne Albright, of Raleigh, will speak with Dr. DeVyver on the subject, "Intergration of White Non-Union Workers in Industrial National Defense Construction Programs".

At the morning session Dr. John S. Bradway, of Duke university, discusses "An Industrial School for Negro Girls", for the construction of which institution there is now a bill before the general assembly. Mrs. W. T. Bost, Mrs. Phyllis Stacil O'Kelly and Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith will discuss Dr. Bradway's paper. Rev. W. R. Johnson, of the state board of charities and public welfare, will discuss "an institution for feebleminded negro children", and Dr. H. C. Henry will give Virginia's experience in such an institution. Dean Thomas E. Browne, of State college, will take up "adequate vocational education in North Carolina schools", and Gurney P. Hood, state commissioner of banks, will report on "a proposal for charter and incorporation of the commission by act of the legislature".

Brief written reports will be received on "housing" and other items discussed in the fall at meetings of the commission in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville and Asheville. Dr. Clyde A. Erwin will tell about "The Little Country School", which still exists in one, two and three teacher units, 1,800 of them. Paul Green speaks on his "Native Son" work and Dr. DeVyver and Mr. Albright conclude the afternoon session.

At the evening meeting Dr. Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, speaks on "Americans All", in a symposium called "We Americans". Rabbi Fred I. Rypins, representing the Jews, Dean Alphonso Elder, the negroes, and Ambassador Josephus Daniels, message from Mexico on "Mexico's Interest in the Good Neighbor Policy" will be read. Governor J. Melville Broughton will make the concluding address.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

22nd Session Of Commission Meets In N. C.

Negro Will Remain Loyal To U. S., Says Dean Elder

MAR 1 1941

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—The 22nd annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation ending here Thursday night, February 20, featured a symposium on "We Americans," with Rabbi Fred I. Rypins, representing the Jews; Dean Alphonso Elder, the negroes; and Ambassador Josephus Daniels, message from Mexico on "Mexico's Interest in the Good Neighbor Policy" will be read. Governor J. Melville Broughton will make the concluding address.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the conference were held at the Edenton Street Methodist Church, white.

The final session was presided over by the Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of the commission. It was preceded by a musical concert by colleges of the state dedicated to Governor J. M. Broughton.

Dean Elder told the body that, "no appeal or threat from any totalitarian power can deter the Negro from duty and loyalty to our country."

LOYALTY STRESSED

MAR 1 1941

President Graham said that Germany had revealed her weakness by excluding the Jew, and predicted that the United States would demonstrate its strength by providing for him and all other minorities.

Rabbi Rypins said that Jews had led in social service because they had understood through their own suffering how important social service is to human living.

Dean Elder mentioned discriminations and inequalities but asserted that the race would not be moved to treason therefor.

A letter from Ambassador Josephus Daniels attested the loyalty of the race.

Dr. H. C. Henry, director of Virginia state hospitals, opened the morning meeting following music by the Washington High School Glee Club, under the direction of George Van Hoy Collins.

ISSUES WARNING

Dr Henry, speaking on the experience of Virginia in the establishment of a school for feebleminded children, traced the development of the institution and warned the commission against difficulties of such an institution. Upon being questioned, the Virginia doctor advised a separate distinct school for colored children rather than a joint school, lest their needs be subordinated.

Bishop Penick presided in the absence of Dr. W. A. Stanbury of Winston-Salem, N. C.

An industrial school for girls was discussed by Dr. John S. Bradway, Mrs. W. T. Bost, Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, and Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith.

INSTITUTION NEEDED

W. R. Johnson, director of the Negro division of the state board of charities and public welfare, said that there are at least 28,000 feebleminded childrne in the state but that there are no facilities for their training. Dr. James Watson urged the need for such an institution for those who have arrested mental development.

The afternoon session was presided over by President J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville State Teachers' College. Brief reports on conferences in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville, and Asheville were made at the session. Music was by the Washington High School Glee Club.

MAR 1 1941

SMALL SCHOOLS; JOBS

Dr. N. C. Newbold spoke on the elimination of one, two and three-teacher schools of which he said there are about 1,600, now. He stated that progress is rapidly being made in the elimination, but that there still remains much to be done. The PTA, he said, is one of the best agencies for working on these matters.

Dr. Frank DeVyver of Duke University and Mayne Albright of the North Carolina State Employment Service were heard on the topic, "Integration of Negroes and white non-union Workers in Industrial and National Defense Construction Programs." Dr. DeVyver asserted that the integration is "going on somewhat better," and that the reason for Negroes not being integrated is "less and less the fault of the unions."

High Point, N C Enterprise
March 20, 1941

INTERRACIAL GROUP TO HEAR REYNOLDS TONIGHT

L. R. Reynolds, director of the State Commission on Interracial Cooperation, will address the High Point commission, an affiliate, at a meeting which will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the annex of Central Friends Church, it was learned today from Thomas W. Sprinkle, president of the local commission.

The local commission was organized several years ago for the purpose of encouraging good will, understanding and cooperation between the races in High Point.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Interrace Commission Asks For Home For Delinquent Girls, Feeble-minded Youths

MAR 1 1941

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C. — Members of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation in session here last week adopted three resolutions and went on record as approving all objectives of the North Carolina Education Association (white). The resolutions urged a school for delinquent girls, and institution for Negro feeble-minded children, and provision of more facilities to train youths in the expanding vocational education program.

The resolution asking for a school for delinquent girls reminded those present that such institutions had been existing for white children of both sexes and for Negro boys and that the absence of one for Negro girls made the courts unable to solve their problems. The resolution reaffirms the commission's "repeated plea for an industrial school for delinquent Negro girls and urged the enactment of House Bill 262, which provides for the establishment of such a school."

The resolution on a feeble-minded school re-emphasized the need for such facilities for taking care of Negro children and ,urged the legislature to "make provisions for establishing an institution to care for these need

MAR 1 1941

Following suggestions made by S. G. Hawfield, state director of adult education and president of the N. C. Education Association, the following resolution was made on vocational education: "Resolved that, the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in annual session, respectfully petition the state board of vocational education, the state superintendent of public instruction and Dr. T. E. Browne to give careful and sympathetic consideration to the needs of improved facilities and training of this nature and also that the members of this commission strongly urge that the boards of commissioners and education in the various counties in the state, provide as quickly as possible such facilities as will make available these opportunities to the Negro youths of this state."

SALARY DIFFERENTIALS

APR 1 1941

The objectives of the N. C. Education Association which received the approval of the commission urges the safeguard of the $250,000 allotted for elimination of the teachers' salaries differential, provision for the ninth increment, innovation of the 12th grade, and provision for retirement of teachers.

Asheboro, N. C. Tribune
April 11, 1941

INTER-RACIAL UNIT PROPOSED IN CITY

Formation of Committee to Study Conditions Is Considered.

Formation of an inter-racial committee in Asheboro to study conditions among negro residents is being considered by the Inter-Church council, it has been learned from Rev. A Lanson Granger, pastor of the Congregational Christian church and secretary of the Asheboro ministerial association, proponent of the idea.

Members of the Asheboro Ministerial association voted this week to suggest to the Inter-Church council the formation of an inter-racial committee in the city. The Inter-Church council, formed recently to coordinate projects of various local churches, is headed by S. B. Stedman as president.

Studying social, economic and religious conditions among Asheboro negro residents is proposed as the purpose of the suggested inter-racial committee Colored ministers and leaders discussed the project this week with members of the local ministerial group.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 9, 1941

PROMINENT MEN ARE ON PROGRAM FOR ADDRESSES

Sessions Scheduled For Tomorrow Afternoon And Evening

CULLOWHEE, July 8. (Special)—An interracial institute will be held in Hoey auditorium of Western Carolina Teachers' college here Thursday afternoon and evening with Dean W. E. Bird, director of the college's summer school, presiding.

Assisting Mr. Bird in conducting the two meetings will be John H. Davis, principal of the Jackson county consolidated negro schools at Sylva.

Participating will be leading educators, ministers, and doctors of the negro race as well as outstanding men of the white race, including business men and newspaper editors.

The afternoon session, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, will be opened with the invocation by the Rev. Walter Lee Lanier, pastor of the Cullowhee Methodist church. A brief summary of the objectives of the institute will then be given by L. R. Reynolds, director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial cooperation, who will be in general charge of the entire meeting.

To Discuss Health

The topic of hospitalization and health program for negroes will be discussed by Dr. Grover Wilkes, of Sylva, college physician, and Dr. W. O. Miller, negro physician, of Asheville.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in North Carolina, will lead a panel discussion on the subject, meeting the educational needs of negros in sparsely settled communities. The following negro principals will take part: A. E. Manley, of Stephens-Lee high school, Asheville; Bartholemew Martin, of the negro school of Canton: Weldon Reynolds, of the Pigeon street school, Waynesville; Homer Kemp, of the negro school, Franklin, and Paul Dusenburg, of the Hill street elementary school, Asheville. All city and county superintendents and other school officials attending are asked to take part in this discussion.

Program For Evening

For the evening meeting, beginning at 8 o'clock, the invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Smith. The general topic for discussion will be, how to meet the most pressing needs of negroes in this area. John S. Seymour, instructor in sociology, Western Carolina Teachers' college, and the Rev. R. L. Jones, negro minister of Asheville, will discuss the part negro people must take for themselves. F. M. Waters, superintendent of the Hendersonville city schools, who is teaching at Western Carolina Teachers' college this summer, will talk on the part white people must take in meeting these needs. Qualified speakers, selected from faculty members and summer school students and visitors, have been asked to participate in a discussion which will be led by Superintendent Waters.

Dr. Newbold will give the closing address on the next practical steps to be taken.

The Men's club of Cullowhee has invited Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Newbond to attend its regular dinner meeting Thursday evening and to speak to the group on some phase of interracial cooperation.

Durham N. C., Morning Herald
February 2, 1941

RACIAL ADJUSTMENT

"Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?"—Malachi 2:10.

Under the auspices of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation Sunday, Feb. 9, has been set apart as a time for special emphasis on this great theme. Some very interesting material on the entire subject has been issued from the Atlanta office by the secretary, Dr. R. B. Eleazer.

In his bulletin, "Christianity and Racial Adjustment," Dr. Eleazer points out that "problems of human adjustment are always difficult, especially so when racial factors are involved. Yet it is obvious that amicable human adjustments are indispensable to human happiness and even to survival. From the standpoint of religion also nothing is more important, for right human relations are of the very essence of religion on the earthward side.

"Consequently no minister of the gospel need apologize for speaking on 'Christianity and Racial Adjustment' especially when hideous maladjustments are fast making a shambles of the world. Nor in this country need one apologize for discussing the subject with special reference to the problems raised by the presence here of 12,000,000 Negroes, 9,000,000 of whom are in the South. For it must be evident that no other group of problems more profoundly affects the welfare of the American people, irrespective of race, and that no other more sharply challenges the validity of our religion. In the effort to meet this challenge, how can we better begin than by turning to the Bible for the fundamental principles of Christian racial adjustment?"

In the other paragraphs of this very interesting discussion Dr. Eleazer calls attention to the general unity of the race, the fact of its creation "in the image of God," the admonition that the Christian should hold none in contempt, and that there should be a proper expansion for every human soul. Surely there is no ethnocentrism in Jesus, but love is recognized as the universal motive of all his teachings. Then the question is asked, "What, after all, can be done about it?" Next Sunday Christian preachers everywhere can either devote their entire messages to the subject or can take occasion by selected Scripture readings and prayers to make some comment on this emphasis.

Quoting further from Dr. Eleazer: "The human mind comes from one original stock. On that assumption science and the Bible agree, however much they may debate the process of creation. We are of many races but of one race. We are members of one inclusive family—the family of God's human children. We are 'of one blood' says the Bible. So also say the scientists, for their most delicate tests reveal no difference whatever between the blood of the various races. As great as are our differences, our likenesses are greater. The former are few and superficial, the latter are many and fundamental. So, for the racialist's exclusive 'consciousness of kind,' the Christian substitutes the inclusive 'consciousness of a larger kind'—the human kind.

"Man, we are assured by our religion, was made 'in the image of God.' Not in the physical sense, of course, but as endowed with certain God-like qualities that set him world's apart from all other created things. Man alone has the gift of mortal perception, the sense of right and wrong, the feeling of moral responsibility that we call conscience. Man alone has the God-like power to weigh good against evil, and to choose between them at will. Man alone, we steadfastly believe, has the gift of immortality—of unending life with unending possibilities.

"What does all this mean to me?" one might ask. "These very simple things among others:

"That I must recognize my common humanity, my essential brotherhood, with the people of all races.

"That I must see and respect the divine image in every human being.

"That I may not hold any in contempt, nor put hindrances in their way.

"That I will inform myself as to interracial conditions in my community, and, as a good neighbor and a good citizen, work to correct those which are unjust and oppressive.

"That I will try, whenever needed, to be an advocate for the weak and helpless, a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves.

"That I will endeavor to enlist the aid of others of like mind, forming thus in my community an effective unit of understanding and cooperation.

"In the name of justice, democracy, civilization, and the Christian religion, I can do no less."

Statesville, N. C. Daily
January 28, 1941

Racial Harmony.

Walter Murphy who knows his North Carolina up one side and down the other, declares that "a better relationship between the races exists in this State than in any other state in the Union." And there is abundant reason to agree with him. And it can just as truly be said that this is so largely because of the Negro leadership in North Carolina.

The U. S. Supreme Court passing on a case coming up from Missouri ruled that equal facilities must be provided for both races in State educational institutions, and in a Virginia appeal the Court upheld the equalization of teacher's salaries for both races. That means that North Carolina could not long ignore these rulings, no matter how much the complying might wrench the State's attitude toward these issues. It would add considerably to the North Carolina educational budget, to equalize teacher pay, and it would prove costly to our traditions as well as to State coffers, to provide equal facilities for Negroes at our state university, else increase the instructional service at the State Negro institutions.

Obviously it would have been right down the alley of certain racial firebrands to demand these things for North Carolina Negroes, right now and without any waiting. But the more influential Negro leaders themselves told these hot-heads where to head in.

Dr. C. C. Spalding, of Durham, head of the largest Negro insurance company in the world, along with Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, are the straight-thinking Negro leaders daring to oppose the more radical demands of their race, and to them in no small measure must go the credit for the delay in readjustment, a delay that is necessary if this reshaping of policies is to eventuate without a clash of minds and interests.

North Carolinians will feel better about it if these readjustments are made without the appearance of being forced. The Negroes will finally have this equalization, and they and the whites will be better satisfied with it for having come without a clash. State authorities are busy trying to work out the details that will make this equalization possible gradually but effectively—and that will be the reward for this commendable patience on the part of these Negro leaders. They deserve plenty of praise for their wisdom and patience.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
February 1, 1941

Interracial Commission Told Hearing Is Assured

RALEIGH, Jan. 31. (AP)—Governor Broughton today assured members of the North Carolina interracial commission that he would obtain a hearing for them before the joint legislative appropriations commission on the question of an allotment to establish an institution for delinquent negro girls.

The members, in a conference with the governor, asserted there was an urgent need for such an institution, where negro girls could be trained for industrial and domestic work.

The delegation was headed by Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Episcopal clergyman, and Mrs. W. T. Bost, head of the state board of charities and public welfare.

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 1, 1941

INTERRACIAL GROUP WILL RECEIVE HEARING

RALEIGH, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Governor Broughton today assured members of the North Carolina Interracial commission that he would obtain a hearing for them before the joint legislative appropriations commission on the question of an allotment to establish an institution for delinquent negro girls.

The delegation was headed by Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Episcopal clergyman, and Mrs. W. T. Bost, head of the state board of charities and public welfare.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 6, 1941

Interracial Conference Is Planned

The 22nd state-wide annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held at Edenton Street Methodist church in Raleigh on February 20.

Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke university, president of the State Conference of Social Work, will speak on "The Need of a Home for Delinquent Negro Girls" at the morning session. Mrs. W. T. Bost director of the state department of public welfare, Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith, and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the industrial school at Peake, Va., will be other speakers on this subject.

The need for an institution for the training of feeble-minded negro children will be discussed by William R. Johnson, director of the negro division of the state welfare department, and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of the Virginia state hospital, Richmond.

Other speakers for the conference include Dr. N. C. Newbold and Dr. Clyde Erwin who will speak on "The Little Country School."

Paul Green of the University of North Carolina, will speak on "The Dramatization of 'Native Son'."

Negro housing and other problems will be discussed during the afternoon session by competent speakers. Gurney P. Hood, state commissioner of banks, will present a recommendation urging the incorporation of the commission by an act of the legislature. Gordon Gray, state senator from Forsyth county, has agreed to introduce the bill if the commission acts favorably on the recommendation.

The evening session of the conference will be held at the Winston-Salem municipal auditorium and will be featured by a program of music by negro groups of the state.

A symposium on "We Americans" will be held during the evening. Speakers will be Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro, for the Jews; Dean Alphonzo Elder of the North Carolina negro college, for the negroes; one of the South American students now at the University of North Carolina, for South America; and a message from Josephus Daniels, United States ambassador to Mexico, for the Mexicans.

Governor Broughton, honorary chairman of the commission, will speak during the evening session

He is the sixth governor of North Carolina to serve as honorary chairman of the commission on interracial cooperation.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 3, 1941

INTERRACIAL GROUP WILL HAVE MEETING

RALEIGH, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The 22nd statewide annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held here February 20.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
February 3, 1941

Inter-Racial Commission Will Meet February 20

RALEIGH, Feb. 2.— (AP) —The North Carolina Commission on Inter Racial cooperation will hold its 22nd state-wide annual conference here February 20.

Among speakers will be Governor Broughton and Paul Green of Chapel Hill. Green will discuss the dramatization of Richard Wright's novel "Native Son."

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
February 10, 1941

Religion And The Negro Topic Of Cannon Sermon

In observance of Inter-racial Sunday, Dr. James Cannon, III, of the School of Religion of Duke University, preached at Main Street Methodist Church Sunday morning on "The Christian Message" and its meaning to the American Negro. He used as a text Revelations 21:7, "He that overcometh shall inherit all things and I will be his god and he shall be my son."

It would be interesting, said Dr. Cannon, to know what the Christian religion has meant to the devotees of other faiths who have embraced it, men such as Kagawa of Japan, Chiang Kai Chek and Dr. H. H. Kung of China, the last named a direct lineal descendant of Confucius, and many others.

After dealing briefly with those characters, Dr. Cannon said, "I have chosen rather to take the testimony closer home, out of a people in our midst converted in a marvellously short period of time from barbarism to Christianity. Dr. Julius Richter testifies that the greatest missionary achievement in our history was the evangelization of the American Negro, done in the South by Southern white people and about which very little has been said." This work was begun by a noted layman, Charles Coatesworth Pinckney and Bishop William Capers.

At least three things came of this evangelism of the Negro, said Dr. Cannon. First, he learned the English language; second, he became an American citizen; third, he adopted the Christian religion.

As illustrative of what the Christian religion meant to the Negro, the speaker took a typical Negro spiritual, "I Got a Crown," one of the best known of those great religious songs which the Negro produced, constituting the only really distinctive American music.

The Crown symbolizes personal achievement, individuality, the worth of human personality. The Robe symbolizes salvation, "There are those who have come up through great tribulations and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb." The Song is a symbol of happiness. Everywhere the Christian religion has gone it has taught the people to sing. Shoes are a symbol of work, they constituted the most expensive item of clothing and the Negro, whose life was one of constant toil, looked forward to the time when he could always wear shoes; so in the song he said, "All God's chillun got shoes."

In closing his discourse Dr. Cannon said that more than 80 per cent of the prisoners in German concentration camps are not Jews but Christians and that the best tribute to the spirit of Germany's Christians comes from a Jew and an agnostic, Dr. Albert Einstein, who said:

"Being a lover of freedom, when the revolution came in Germany, I looked to the universities to defend it, knowing that they had always boasted of their devotion to the cause of truth; but no, the universities were immediately silenced. Then I looked to the great editors of the newspapers whose flaming editorials in days gone by had proclaimed their love of freedom; but they, like the universities, were silenced in a few short weeks . . . Only the church stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for suppressing truth. I never had any special interest in the church before, but now I feel a great affection and admiration because the church alone has had the courage and persistence to stand for intellectual truth and moral freedom. I am forced thus to confess that what I once despised I now praise unreservedly."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Interracial Commission to Discuss Defense Problems

FEB 8 1941

RALEIGH, N. C.—Problems involved in the integration of Negro workers in the national defense construction program, the proposed gradual elimination of small country schools, and the possibilities inherent in the dramatization of Richard Wright's best selling novel, "Native Son" will highlight the comprehensive program prepared for the 22nd annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation which meets in Raleigh, February 20.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the conference will be held at the Edenton Street Methodist Church and evening session will be held at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.

FEB 8 1941

THREE SESSIONS

Aside from the previously mentioned subjects, othrs of vital concern to members of both races in the Tar Heel State will be thrashed out by leaders of the two races. The highlights of the day's program divided into three parts, are summarized as follows:

MORNING SESSION—Dr. John S. Bradway, of Duke University will speak on the need for a home for delinquent Negro girls, with supplementary remarks by Mrs. W T. Bost, public welfare director, Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith, and Mrs Phyllis S. O'Kelley, superintendent of the industrial school at Peakes, Va.; William R. Johnson, director of the Negro division of the state welfare department, and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of Virginia State Hospitals, will discuss, the need for an institution for feeble-minded Negro boys.

SMALL SCHOOLS

Dr. N. C. Newbold, Superintendent Clyde Erwin, of the state department of education, will review plans for elimination of one, two, and three teacher schools; and other speakers will discuss adequate vocational education in relation to the program in North Carolina schools.

DEFENSE INTEGRATION

AFTERNOON SESSION—The key topic in this session will be a general discussion of "The integration of Negroes and white non-union workers in the industrial and national defense construction program. Speakers have not been announced. Paul Green, University of North Carolina playwright, will speak on the subject, "The Dramatization of 'Native Son.'"

Reports from the six regional conferences held last fall in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville, and Asheville, will include references to housing and other pertinent problems. A recommendation that the commission be chartered and incorporated by an act of the legislature, will be introduced by Gurney P. Hood. It was revealed here this week that Senator Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem has agreed to introduce the bill if the recommendation receives favorable action by the commission.

CHORUS TO SING

EVENING SESSION — This session will feature music by the Negro college choirs of the state, which will be dedicated to the governor. The following men will speak for five minutes on "We Americans": Rabbi Fred J. Rippins, Greensboro; Dean Alphonso Elder, North Carolina College, Durham; a South American student from the University of North Carolina; and a message from Ambassador Josephus Daniels of Mexico.

Governor James A. Broughton will address this session. He is honorary chairman of the commission.

FEB 8 1941

The public has been invited to attend all of the sessions. It is hoped that the evening program can be broadcast.

It has been decided that all future meetings of the commission will convene in Raleigh. Regional meeting will be held in other sections of the state. The college choir recital will be a feature of all of these annual meetings.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
February 7, 1941

Green To Address Inter-Racial Group

To Talk on Dramatization of "Native Son" by Richard Wright

Paul Green, North Carolina playwright, will speak on the dramatization of "Native Son," best seller by Richard Wright, Negro author, as one of the feature parts of the program of the North Carolina Commission on Inter Racial Co-operation at its 22nd State-wide meeting in Raleigh February 20, President H. L. Trigg of the State Teachers College, said today.

Green was to have attended a regional meeting of the commission which was held here last fall but was unable to be present.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the religious education building of the Edenton Street Methodist church in Raleigh, Trigg said. The evening session will be held in the City auditorium.

Green's talk will be made at the afternoon session.

The program for the session of the commission was outlined by Trigg as follows:

The morning session will begin at 10:30 with "The Need of a Home for Delinquent Negro Girls," discussed by Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke University. The next subject will be "An Institution for Training Negro Feeble-Minded Children," to be discussed by William R. Johnson, director of the Negro divisions of the State Welfare Department and Dr. H. C Henry, director of Virginia State Hospitals, Richmond.

"The Little Country School" will be the next subject and will concern the possible elimination of the one, two and three room schools.

Trigg said that there were 1,800 such schools in North Carolina.

Adequate vocational training in the schools will also be discussed at the morning session.

Opening the afternoon session at 2 o'clock will be a discussion of the "Integration of Negro and white non-union workers in the Industrial and National Defense Construction Programs."

Paul Green's talk will follow.

"Housing" and other items will be discussed in brief written reports from the six regional conferences held last October in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville and Asheville.

A recommendation for chartering and incorporating the commission will be submitted by Gurney P. Hood, chairman of the committee. Senator Gordon Gray who is chairman of the Winston-Salem committee has agreed to introduce the bill in the General Assembly if the commission acts favorably upon the recommendation.

The evening program will feature an address by Governor J. M. Broughton, honorary chairman of the commission, and a symposium of four ten minute addresses on "We Americans."

Addresses will be made by Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro, Dean Alphonso Elder of the North Carolina College for Negroes, one of the group of South American students now in residence at the University of North Carolina and a message from Ambassador Josephus Daniels will be read.

Music for the program will be furnished by Negro college choirs. Dr. Howard Odum of the university will bring a delegation of South American students to the meeting, Trigg said.

Kannapolis, N. C., Independent
February 16, 1941

RACIAL RELATIONS BE STUDIED AT RALEIGH

Speech By Governor Broughton To Feature State Conference.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15.—An address by Governor J. M. Broughton and a symposium on "We Americans" are features of the program for the 22nd annual State Conference on Interracial Cooperation to be held in Raleigh next Thursday, February 20, as announced today by L. R. Reynolds, director of the state commission.

Sessions will be held at the Edenton Street Methodist church at 10:30 and 2 o'clock, and the governor and symposium are scheduled for the concluding session in the city auditorium at 7:15.

Dr. Howard W. Odum will bring a delegation from the South American School at the University over to the evening program. One of the number will speak for South America, while Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro will represent the Jewish race, and Dean Alphonso Elder of North Carolina college for Negroes will speak for the Negroes.

A music program by the Negro College choirs of the State will be dedicated to Mr. Broughton, who is the sixth governor to serve as honorary chairman of the commission.

Charlotte, N. C., News
February 15, 1941

Race Relation Day Planned

Dilworth Young People Set Monday Service

Race Relations Day will be observed by the Young People's Division at joint league tomorrow evening at the Dilworth Methodist Church.

The worship service will be held in the chapel at 6:30, and will be led by Miss Claire Courtney The scripture lesson will be read by Ed Boeckman, and Miss Annie Johnson will give a prayer. Special music will be sung by a quartette from Johnson C. Smith University. The speaker will be Dr. J. S. N. Tross, director of the Negro Branch of the American Bible Society of Charlotte. An offering will be taken for Negro education. At 6 o'clock, in the chapel will be held a period of prayer for the Young People's Inspirational Conference.

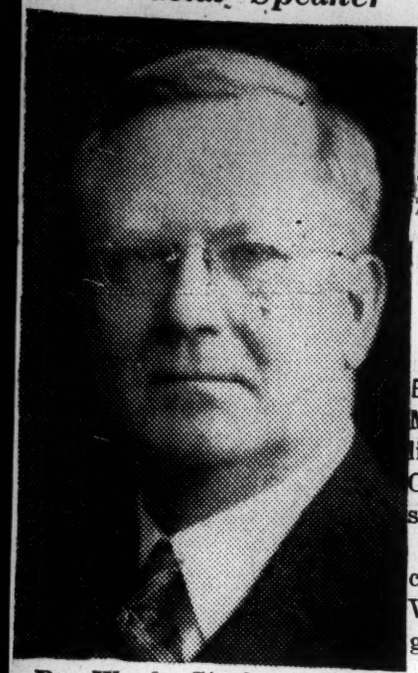
Asheville, N. C., Times
February 10, 1941

'RACE RELATIONS' THEME OF MEETING

The theme of the Y. W. C. A meeting last night at Asheville college was "Race Relations." Two litanies, "Intercession" and "The Power and Splendor of Love" were presented. A candlelight service concluded the program, which was under the direction of Miss Sarah Bellotte.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 31, 1941

Interracial Speaker



Dr. W. A. Stanbury, above, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, will make the principal address at the annual interracial meeting at the Negro Wentz Memorial Congregational Church Sunday, February 9, at 4 p.m. Mrs. Melville Prongay and Gordon Gray will be among the white citizens taking part in a panel discussion which will follow the main address. The public, white and Negroes, are invited to attend the meeting.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
February 7, 1941

Race Relations Day Is Planned

Asheboro Church Will Have Special Program

ASHEBORO, Feb. 7. — Central Methodist church, of Asheboro, will observe race relations day Sunday with a sermon Sunday morning by Rev. J. W. Braxton dealing with the negro in American life and a program Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock by the Sedalia Singers, of Palmer Memorial institute, of Sedalia, between Greensboro and Burlington.

Second annual banquet for young people of High Point Methodist district will be staged Friday night, February 14, at 7:30 o'clock at First Methodist church, Asheboro, for which a program is being arranged by Miss Viola Brigman, director of young people's work in the High Point district.

Dr. Humphrey to Speak.

Dr. G. I. Humphrey, president of High Point college, will preach at Central Methodist church Sunday morning, February 16, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Braxton who will be away on vacation.

At First Methodist church Sunday no program is being planned in observance of race relations day, as the program two weeks ago had to do with that subject. Boy scouts of First Methodist church troop will attend the service in a body Sunday as a part of their observance of national Boy scout week.

Zebulon, N. C. Record
February 7, 1941

RACE RELATIONS SERVICE AT COLORED CHURCH

On February 9, 2:30 p. m., at Beaver Chapel Christian Church. Mr. James Morgan, director of religious education, First Baptist Church (white), Durham, will speak.

Music will be by the church choir, assisted by the faculty of Wakefield-Zebulon School. The general public is invited.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
February 4, 1941

INTERRACIAL MEET SET

Annual Conference Will Be Held February 20 at Raleigh.

The North Carolina Commission on Interracial corporation will hold its 22nd State-Wide Annual Conference in Raleigh on February 20. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the Religious Education Building of Edenton Street Methodist church. The evening session will be in the City Auditorium.

"The need of a home for delinquent Negro girls" will be discussed by Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke university and president of the State Conference for Social Work. Supplementing this discussion will be Mrs. W. T. Bost, director of State Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent industrial school at Peaks, Virginia.

"An institution for the training of feeble-minded Negro children" will be discussed by Wm. R. Johnson, director of the Negro division of the State Welfare department and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of the Virginia State Hospitals, Richmond.

"The intergration of Negroes and white non-Union workers in the industrial and national defense construction program," topic will be discussed by those well informed and competent.

Mr. Paul Green of the University of North Carolina and Hollywood will speak on "The Dramatizaztion of 'Native Son'."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 26, 1941

Interracial Committee Names Gray Its Permanent Chairman

Gordon Gray was named permanent chairman of the Winston-Salem Interracial Committee yesterday.

The group, meeting at Centenary Church, also named John C. Whitaker vice-chairman and Jack Atkins secretary, and decided to urge the churches of the community to observe Sunday, February 9, as Interracial Co-operation Day.

Plans were discussed for further organization and committees selected to perfect the work of the group.

The committee is composed of ten white and ten Negro citizens. Those present at the session yesterday, the first the group has held, were: Gordon Gray, H. E. Fries, James G. Hanes, Colonel W. A. Blair, Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Mayor James R. Fain, Robert W. Gorrell, and H. Kapp Ogburn, and the following Negro representatives, Jack Atkins, Artie Cash, Rev. G. J. Thomas, Dr. A. H. Ray, E. M. Mitchell, O. A. Brown, Clark S. Brown, George W. Hill and C. R. Peebles.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 26, 1941

Betterment Rally This Afternoon

The program here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Carolina Theatre, for the annual inter-racial meeting of the Better Homes and Garden Movement, will be one of the most interesting and helpful of any held by this organization.

Three musical organizations, two of this city and one of Greensboro, will provide the music. In addition Bishop Clare Purcell, (white), of the Methodist Church, will make the principal address.

Singers will include the Men's Glee Club and acappella choir of A. and T. College, the First Baptist Church Choir of this city and the Camp Meeting Time Choir.

The audience will sing to open the program after which Dr. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, will pronounce the invocation. First Baptist Church Choir, coming in to the stage from the wings, will sing a selection, followed by the Camp Meeting Time Choir, which will give two numbers.

Rev. Kenneth Williams, pastor of First Institutional Baptist Church and professor of history at the Winston-Salem Teachers College, will speak briefly on the subject, "Value of Better Home and Gardens Movement."

Rev. G. H. Caldwell will introduce Bishop Purcell.

Bishop Purcell's address will be followed by five selections by the A. and T. College singing groups. Rev. P. R. Washington will pronounce the invocation.

A space has been reserved for white people and all are invited, white and Negroes.

The A. and T. College choral group has had more than 125 concert appearances before audiences in Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North and South Carolina since its organization almost four years ago. The choir has just returned from a highly successful southern tour, and critics have been unstinting in their praise regarding the type and quality of the work of this acappella choir. Again and again they have been acclaimed one of America's finest ensemble groups.

Their repertoire is representative of the whole range of choral art from the masters of the 16th century to the present. The folk songs of their own race, both sacred and secular, are highlighted by sensitiveness of interpretation, subtley of rhythm, and a poignancy so characteristic of the best in Negro voices; while the art songs are done with a breadth and keenness of interpretation that lifts it out of the class of most amateur groups.

Warner Lawson, director, is head of the music department of A. and T. College, and is a well-known concert pianist as well as an able and understanding director.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
January 27, 1941

Citizenship Is Cultivated In the Home, Bishop Purcell Tells Interracial Meeting

The home was divinely ordained from the earliest times and it is in the best type of home, however simple that home may be, that the best type of citizenship is cultivated, Bishop Clare Purcell, of Charlotte, declared at the Better Homes and Gardens interracial meeting held yesterday afternoon at Carolina Theatre.

Bishop Purcell and the Rev. Kenneth Williams, pastor of First Institutional Baptist Church and member of the faculty of Winston-Salem Teachers College, were the principal speakers.

William Wright, of the white advisory board, presided over the meeting.

Choirs Sing

Additional features were several numbers presented by The Camp Meeting Choir, feature of Radio Station WSJS, and a program of several numbers by the cappella choir of A. and T. College, Greensboro.

The organizer of The Camp Meeting Choir, A. A. Mayfield, editor of Negro news for The Journal and Sentinel, was recognized. Garfield Wilson directed the choir. Professor Warner Lawson, of the faculty of A. and T. College, directed the A. and T. a cappella choir.

Rev. Kenneth Williams gave a concise history of the Better Homes and Gardens movement here and summarized its purpose. Started in 1932, the movement has encouraged and helped hundreds of Negro citizens to produce great quantities of vegetables on vacant lots and other available land has conducted free canning demonstrations and distributed much free literature on gardening and kindred essential subjects; has organized garden clubs and house clubs; has conducted contests looking toward more attractive home surroundings; has encouraged interest in good music; has worked to reduce truancy and delinquency among school children; has aided in community athletics, dropping this phase of work when the city started a completely organized recreational program some years ago; has done much to improve health conditions among Negro citizens, etc.

The speaker paid a special tribute to Mrs. J. E. Sills and former Mayor George W. Coan among other white citizens who have lent much encouragement to the movement and given personal assistance.

Plea for Abundant Life

Bishop Purcell brought a plea for "The Abundant Life," making application of some of the principles incorporated in the aims of the Better Homes and Gardens Movement.

The physical necessities figure in an "abundant life," the bishop declared, but many other things are required to complement them.

The really worthwhile things in life cannot be evaluated in terms of dollars and cents, the speaker said; none would attempt to set a monetary price on a little child, or upon the worth of loving parents.

"We will never solve our problem of murder and other crime until we come to look upon every life as having supreme value," the bishop declared. ". . . Every individual in the eyes of the Lord is of infinite worth. . . . We do not value the individual's life as we ought to value it. . . ."

Good Citizenship

Following this line of thought through to its logical conclusion, the speaker called good homes essential to the development of good citizenship with the family as the important thing in the home.

One need not own a home to have a good home, the speaker hastened to explain, pointing out that in his own work as a minister it had never been possible for him to own a home. It is rather the spirit which prevails in a home that makes it good or otherwise, he averred.

The meeting was well attended by both white and colored citizens.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
February 4, 1941

1941 INTERRACIAL MEET AT RALEIGH

February 20 — Cooperation Between Whites and Negroes

The annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held at Raleigh February 20, with morning and afternoon sessions in the religious education building of Edenton Street Methodist Church and an evening session in the city auditorium.

The need of a home for delinquent Negro girls will be discussed by Dr. John B. Bradway, of Duke University, president of the State Conference of Social Work. An institution for the training of mentally deficient Negro children will be discussed by William R. Johnson, director of the Negro division of the State Welfare Department, and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of the Virginia State Hospital at Richmond. There are still 1,800 schools with one, two or three teachers in North Carolina and Dr. N. C. Newbold, Dr. Clyde Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, and others will discuss their elimination. Adequate vocational education will be another subject for discussion. Defense, housing and other subjects will be before the conference.

On the program will be many persons including Mrs. W. T. Bost, state welfare commissioner; Paul Green, the playwright; Rabbi Fred Rippins, of Greensboro Dean A. Elder, of North Carolina College for Negroes; one of the Latin-Americans studying at the University of North Carolina, Governor James M. Broughton and Gordon Gray, state senator from Winston-Salem.

The 1940 conference was divided into two meetings, one in Kinston for the eastern half of the state and one in a Western Carolina town.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 14, 1941

INTERRACIAL MEET TO BE HELD HERE

Address by Governor and Symposium Features of All-Day Conference

An address by Governor Broughton and a symposium on "We Americans" are features of the program for the 22nd annual State Conference on Interracial Cooperation to be held here Thursday, February 20, it was announced yesterday by L. R. Reynolds, director of the State Commission.

Sessions will be held at the Edenton Street Methodist Church at 10:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m., and the Governor's speech and symposium are scheduled for the concluding session in the City Auditorium at 7:15 p. m.

Dr. Howard W. Odum will bring a delegation from the South American School at the University over for the evening program. One of the number will speak for South America; while Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro will represent the Jewish race, and Dean Alphonso Elder of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, will speak for the Negroes.

A music program by the Negro college choirs of the State will be dedicated to Governor Broughton, who is the sixth Governor to serve as honorary chairman of the commission.

The committee which has been considering the chartering and incorporation of the commission, headed by State Bank Commissioner Gurney P. Hood, is scheduled to make its recommendations at the afternoon session.

Other features of this program will be a discussion of the dramatization of "Native Son" by Paul Green, University professor and author, and two important panel discussions on housing and the integration of Negroes and white non-union workers in the industrial and defense construction program.

Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke University, who is president of the State Conference on Social Work, will open the session with a discussion of "The Need of a Home for Delinquent Negro Girls." Other speakers will be Mrs. W. T. Bost and Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh, and Mrs. Phiyllis S. O'Kelly from Virginia.

State Superintendent Clyde Erwin, Dr. N. C. Newbold, and others will discuss "The Little Country School" and the problem of eliminating the numerous one-, two- and three-teacher schools in the State, followed by a panel on adequate vocational education in North Carolina schools.

Dr. H. C. Henry, director of Virginia State Hospitals, and William R. Johnson of the State Welfare Department, will have for their subject, "An Institute for the Training of Feeble-Minded Negro Children."

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 6, 1941

RACE RELATION SESSION CONDUCTED AT BENNETT

The associate units of the division of co-operation in education and race relations, with Dr. N. C. Newbold, state department of public instruction, Raleigh, as chairman, met in Pfeiffer Science hall, Bennett college, yesterday afternoon. Units present were Greensboro college, Woman's college, Winston-Salem Teachers college and Bennett, the host unit. Approximately 50 delegates were present.

Among the reports made were, "A Study of Interracial Activities in White Churches of Greensboro" by Greensboro college and "Occupational Problems Facing Institutions Training Teachers for the Elementary School."

The annual conference of the division will be held at Chapel Hill May 5-12.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
February 8, 1941

Interracial Sunday Set

Interracial Sunday will be observed at Methodist churches of Winston-Salem and in Methodist churches throughout the nation tomorrow, and special collections will be taken for the benefit of Negro educational institutions.

Fifteen Negro institutions in the South will receive money from the Methodist special offerings.

The Interracial Sunday idea was approved by the Winston-Salem Ministerial Association at the February meeting and several other churches will have special services during this month.

Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian
February 14, 1941

State Interracial Meet To Have Feature Program

Raleigh, Feb. 14.—An address by Governor J. M. Broughton and a symposium on "We Americans" are features of the program for the 22nd annual State conference on Interracial Cooperation to be held in Raleigh next Thursday, February 20, as announced today by L. R. Reynolds, director of the State commission.

Sessions will be held at Edenton Street Methodist church at 10:30 and 2 o'clock, and the governor and symposium are scheduled for the concluding session in the city auditorium at 7:15.

Dr. Howard W. Odum will bring a delegation from the South American school at the university over to the evening program. One of the number will speak for South America, while Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro will represent the Jewish race, and Dean Alphonso Elder of North Carolina College for Negroes will speak for the Negroes.

A music program by the Negro College choirs of the State will be dedicated to Mr. Broughton, who is the sixth governor to serve as honorary chairman of the commission.

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State Superintendent Clyde Erwin, Dr. N. C. Newbold and otoh-ers will discuss "The Little Country School" and the problem of eliminating the numerous one, two and three-teacher schools in the state, followed by a panel on adequate vocational education in North Carolina schools.

Dr. H. C. Henry, director of Virginia State hospitals, and William R. Johnson of the State Welfare department will have for their subject "An Institute for the Training of Feeble-Minded Negro Children."

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
February 9, 1941

Today Race Relations Sunday Here

By MRS. J. H. KYLES

This year we are inviting every one to participate in the nineteenth observance of race relations today marking the beginning of the eighth observance of interracial brotherhood month.

Race relations Sunday affords those of us who are privileged to live in a country that offers the democratic way of life an opportunity to consciously and actively pledge ourselves to this democratic process of living.

"If we walk in the light" of knowledge, faith and truth, there can be no doubt of the fellowship and unity that will result. Therefore, as chairman of the church woman's committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, I am glad to note that the ministries of Winston-Salem are alert to this opportunity for democraic Christian demonstration and are continuing this observance in definite services in their hespective churches. Many of them are using the package of services which the committee on race relations of the federal council furnishes each year.

Other Groups

There are other groups in this city which are always alert to this opportunity throughout the entire year and from their participations and quiet work, much good has resulted for the good of the people of this city, and a true Christian fellowship of confidence and trust realized by the people who have participated in these efforts. I think particularly of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations in Winston-Salem. These organizations have cooperated in making many things possible for the good as well as the happiness of the citizens of this city regardless of race or color. The two racial groups have worked together to help develop good citizens of all young women and men of this city by inspiring them to believe in the ideals of democracy, faith and the possibility of a Christian world community. Wherever there has been a need these organizations have furnished volunteer leadership and spiritual inspiration for the fulfillment of the needs. Out of such experiences better people emerge and consequently a better world is in the making.

When we speak of race relations and brotherhood here in America, we must not forget that there are many races and many national and religious groups in the population of America: Indians, Mexicans, Negroes, Orientals, refugees, foreign born, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants. In spite of the fact that we have very few if any of the above mentioned groups making up the immediate population of Winston-Salem as a minority group except the Negro, we must not forget that the spiritual unity and the strength of our nation will depend upon how well this our very own immediate community co-operates in combatting the monster of prejudice and hate by recognizing the inherent dignity of every humar being regardless of race or creed The spiritual unity, the strength the power of our nation will depend on the Christian democratic demonstration of every village and hamlet, every city and state, every man and woman dwelling within our gates.

American Negro

More clearly now, do we see the American Negro as he represents approximately 12,000,000 citizens in every section and every phase of life of this country, though this fact may be obscured from the casual observer. The Negro spirituals are familiar to every household and are gradually taking their rightful place in the religious life of America because they are known now as songs born out of the suffering of the soul that cried for God's mercy. The names of Roland Hayes, Marion Anderson, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Maynor and Nathaniel Dett rank on the list of the world's greatest in the field of music. They have transcended race, because those "who have walked in the light" would hear them once. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and James Weldon Johnson are among those in the halls of literary fame because some one would read their works once. Booker Washington ranks among the great educators of the world because some one had faith in him once and opened the way. George Washington Carver, is a scientist that has blessed humanity in the deep South because some one would see him demonstrate his contributions. Everywhere we find the Negro giving and giving of what God has given him wherever the door has been opened.

If we turned back the pages of history and the spaces were filled with all the facts we would find the black hands guiding and planning in the first expeditions made in America. We would find him beautifying the land of the magnolia blossoms with the sweat of his brow; we would find him inventing things for the benefit of humanity, although he could not claim the copyright because he was not a citizen; and we would find him on the battle front for the protection of women and children and the ideals of his country.

And now, today in the great world crisis we are all conscious that in the formation of the program of national defense and domestic policy of our country, the place that the Negro will have and the part he will play will test the democratic way of life that America must demonstrate to the world. Those of us who are Christians must believe and must want that the black man should serve and participate as a true and tried citizen with all the rights and privileges of a loyal supporter of the ideals of his government. If race relations Sunday is to mean anything this year, it should set in motion the desire for a Christian world and peace that can only come when prejudice and hatred are done away and we recognize the inherent dignity of very human being.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 10, 1941

Inter-Racial Sunday Had By Baptists

Dr. J. Allen Easley, professor of Bible at Wake Forest College preached on "Jesus, the Pioneer of Life" at the morning service hour Sunday. He claimed for Jesus the title Pioneer, and pointed out two directions in which Jesus pioneerer. "Jesus pressed across the bounds of the unknown in order to give man more room to enlarge his activities and life. What a debt we owe to this pioneer religion."

Jesus was the pioneer supreme. He sought to enlarge the living space, he sought to give life abundant, he sought to deliver us from pettiness, to give to men the consciousness of living within the great sweep of the will of God.

The two directions in which Jesus pioneered were: First, upward relationship with God; second, outward man's relationship to man.

Religion had become bound by rite and formalism. Jesus cut His way through this hatred and shallow conception, the preacher said.

Sunday being inter-racial Sunday the minister led his hearers to face the present issue. "Racial prejudice is not essential to man; it doesn't belong to man as man. It has its roots in other aspects of life; namely, economic and social conflict. Jesus believed in God as his father and as the father of all mankind. We are brothers of all men in friendly relationships and understanding. Jesus embraced all men in the tide of his love. Are not we all due equal right of justice and liberty? Is not every one entitled under God a right to be and the opportunity to be his best self?

"Jesus is calling men today to a larger view of the great divine purpose and spirit", the speaker said.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
January 13, 1941

Inter-Racial Conference Here Friday Featured By Number Of Interesting Talks

An inter-racial relations conference for the counties of Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster, Spartanburg, Union and York was held at the Court House Friday afternoon, with Mayor Robert Frazer, of Chester, presiding. The invocation was delivered by Dr. Joseph L. Grier, pastor of the A. R. P. church.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Atlanta, Ga., Executive Secretary of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, who was the principal speaker, discussed the subject, "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities?"

Miss Mary E. Frayser, of Winthrop College, District Chairman; Mrs. Geo. E. Davis, of Orangeburg; Rev J. W. Shackford, of Rock Hill; and Miss Wil Lou Gray, of Columbia, State Supervisor of Adult Education, were also on the program.

Dr. Shackford talked on "The Need To Provide Adequate Opportunities For Both Races," and in the course of his talk said, "The South did not greatly appreciate being called 'Economic Problem Number One,' but its status will not greatly change until a way is found to help all its citizens advance along all lines. Problems of poor farming, wasted soil, bad marketing, inefficiency and non-productivity in all fields, health problems, problems of crime and problems of bad government are all tied up with the problem of the right sort of education of negroes and whites alike." The speaker declared that the negro has abundantly shown his desire for education, his appreciation of education and his ability to take an education ,and it is to the interest of both races that he shall not be denied the opportunity to get an education.

"The acid test of all democracies is that the fundamental rights which we insist upon for ourselves shall be granted to others. To deny this today is to deny before the whole observing world the very principles of our Democratic faith. In the matter of education for all we have a weak place in our democracy which must be strengthened. As we confidently count upon the loyalty of the negro race and all of our groups toward our American institutions, so we must strive more and more to make those institutions worthy of the loyalty we expect."

Other speakers were Prof. Jno. Burgess, of Orangeburg, President of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association; Dr. W. A. Whitaker, of Orangeburg, President of the State Teachers' College there; Dr. Roger Coe, of Columbia, Director of the South Carolina National Youth Administration; and the Rev. Lester Kingman ,of Walhalla.

The report of the Finding Committee of which Dr. John McSween, pastor of Purity Presbyterian church of Chester, was chairman, with John Burgess,Miss C. Blalseman and Miss Mary E. Frayser the other members of the committee, made their report as follows:

"First, We would express pleasure and hope in the meeting today and would express appreciation of the service and vision of those who planned the conference and those who participated on the program.

"Second, We believe that democracy rests upon the satisfaction, loyalty and intelligence of its citizenship and all of its citizenship. We believe, that democracy is endangered when opportunity is denied to any group, race or class.

"Third, We are assured that the material wealth of a democracy is largely dependent on the training and intelligence of its citizens and all of its citizens.

"Fourth, We believe that serious consideration should be given to the proposal that bonds be issued for the education of South Carolina negroes in the elementary and high schools of the State.

"Fifth, We seriously question the practice of diverting any part of State funds made available by the State to counties and districts for negro education to white schools.

"Sixth, That each of the six counties—Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Union, Spartanburg, and York—organize a county inter-racial committee."

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Interracial Cooperation Announces Program of Institutes

JAN 11 1941

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 6—The South Carolina commission on Interracial Cooperation at an executive committee meeting held here Monday announced program and dates of interracial institute to be held in South Carolina January 10-17.

The general theme for basis of all addresses is "An Adequate Educational Opportunity for all Levels." Mrs. J. D. Ames, who will deliver the opening addresses at all the institutes will discuss the meaning of the theme. The second speaker at each institute will speak on "Needs" and the third speaker will discuess "Income and Need to meet adequate educational opportunity for all."

The first of these institutes will be held at the court house, Chester, S. C., Friday afternoon, January 10. Speakers on the program include Mrs. J. D. Ames, Professor Margaret Tolbot and President M. F. Whittaker, S. C. State College Miss Mary E. Frayser, Winthrop College, and Professor S. L. Finley are chairmen.

At Anderson Reed Street high school, January 13, Mrs. J. D. Ames, professor Gordon Blackwell of Furman University and president M. F. Whittaker, S. C. State College are on program. Mrs. Alice Webb Anderson and Miss Laura Ebough of Furman University are chairmen.

At Sumter, January 15, Mrs. J. D. Ames, Mrs. Stackhouse or Miss W. Lou Gray and dean E. H. Fitchett, Claflin College, are on program. Miss Adele Minehan and Dr A. R. Howard are chairmen.

January 16, at Wilson high school, Florence, S. C., Mrs. J. D. Ames, Mrs. C. I. Wheeler or Miss W. Lou Gray and Dean E. H. Fitchett are on program. Dr. W S. Paynes is chairman.

January 17, at Charleston, the speakers on program include Mrs. J. D. Ames, Dr. Clyde Helms, President M. F. Whittaker. Chairmen are Dr. J. F. Buckhart, Dr. C C. Ledbetter and Mrs. C. P. Mc Gowan.

J. D. McGhee, Reporter

Chester, S. C., News
January 10, 1941

Meeting At Court House This P. M.

A series of interracial forums sponsored by the South Carolina Interracial Relations Committee will be held in the state, January 10-17. The meeting for this district, which comprises Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Spartanburg, Union, and York counties, is being held this afternoon at the Chester county court house.

The session opened at 2:15 o'clock with Mayor Robert Frazer presiding. The general subject to be discussed will be "Providing adequate educational opportunities at all levels and to both races."

Chester, S. C., News
January 14, 1941

INTER-RACIAL GROUP MEETS IN CHESTER

The Chester county courthouse was packed to capacity Friday afternoon and people were standing in the aisles and doorways for the inter-racial relations conference, embracing the counties of Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Spartanburg, Union and York.

Mayor Robert Frazer of Chester, presided. Miss Mary E. Fraser of Winthrop college, chairman of this district, was present and spoke. The invocation was delivered by Dr. Jos. L. Grier, pastor of the A. R. P. church of Chester. Mrs. George E. Davis of Orangeburg, state chairman of the forum committee, spoke. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary of the Southern Interracial commission, spoke on "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities."

In her address she laid down nine conditions as follows: The curriculum should be adopted to the environment and needs of the pupils, wholesome community relations established between school and community. Provision made to enable boys and girls to learn how to make a living, proper supervision of teachers, adequate plant and equipment and salaries. Salaries, Mrs. Ames said, should be based on training, experience and teacher load, and not on race. She referred to the federal courts in ruling against these differences. The denial of the franchise to a group of citizens because of birth is a denial of democracy, was her closing statement.

Miss Wil Lou Gray of Columbia, state supervisor of adult education, in discussing the topic, "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities" stated that negroes as well as whites needed first of all prepared teachers so that they might help their pupils develop to their maximum ability. To this end they should be taught, she said: First, the laws of health and decent living. Second, the means of making a living, third, the responsibilities of citizenship and wise use of leisure.

Miss Gray further stressed the need for decent school houses and equipment and called the group's attention to the need for interpreting these needs to those in a position to bring about better conditions. "We may feel that we have made slow progress," Miss

Gray stated, "but a study of the following figures should be both an encouragement and a challenge. In 1903 the average term for the white children was 111 days while the average daily attendance was only 73 per cent, and the per pupil expenditure was $6.03. That same year the term for the negro school was 72 days, the per cent average of attendance was 72, while the per-pupil expenditure was only $1.46. Today the average attendance for whites is 85 per cent. The negroes, 77 per cent. The terms for the whites, 175 days, the negroes 141, the per capita expenditure for whites $46 and for negroes $10.49.

The Rev. J. W. Shackford of Rock Hill, presiding elder of the Rock Hill Methodist district, in his address on "The Need to Provide Adequate Opportunities for Both Races", stated that "The South did not greatly appreciate being called 'Economic Problem Number One,' but its status will not greatly change until a way is found to help all its citizens advance along all lines. Problems of poor farming, wasted soil, bad marketing, inefficiency, and non-productivity in all fields, health problems, problems of crime, and problems of bad government are all tied up with the problem of the right sort of education of negroes and whites alike." The speaker declared that the negro has abundantly shown his desire for education, his appreciation of education, and his ability to take an education and it is to the interest of both races that he shall not be denied the opportunity to get an education.

The Rev. Mr. Shackford stated: "The acid test of all democracies is that the fundamental rights which we insist upon for ourselves shall be granted to others. To deny this today is to deny before the whole observing world the very principles of our Democratic faith. In the matter of education for all we have a weak place in our democracy which must be strengthened. As we condently count upon the loyalty of the negro race and of all groups toward our American institutions, so we must strive more and more to make those institutions worthy of the loyalty we expect."

Addresses were also made by John Burgess of Orangeburg, president of the Palmetto State Teachers association; Dr. W. A. Whitaker of Orangeburg, president of the State Teachers College there; Dr. Roger Coe of Columbia, director of the South Carolina National Youth Administration; Rev. Lester Kingman of Walhalla.

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"Fourth, We believe that serious consideration should be given to the proposal that bonds be issued for the education of South Carolina negroes in the elementary and high schools of the state.

"Fifth, We seriously question the practice of diverting any part of state funds made available by the state to counties and districts for negro education to white schools.

"Sixth, That each of the six counties, Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, Union, Spartanburg, and York, organize a county interracial committee."

Florence S. C. Morning News
January 10, 1941

Forum Meetings To Be Held Here

The South Carolina Interracial Commission is holding forum meetings at Chester. Anderson, Aiken, Sumter, Florence and Charleston.

Plans have been perfected for the forum meeting in Florence at Wilson high school auditorium, Thursday, Jan. 16, at three p. m. Rev. Wilmer S. Poyner, is the local chairman and is being assisted by Mrs. E. D. Sallenger and by Mrs. A. W. Hill, (col).

The theme for forum discussion will be "Educational Opportunities for All." The main speakers will be Mrs. Jessie D. Ames of Atlanta, General Field secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission, and Dean Horace Fitchett of Claflin university. Mrs. Ames is a Texan by birth and a speaker of note all over the south, a club woman and social worker well known in her own state. It has been hoped that Mrs. C. D. Wheeler, S. C. National Committee woman will also speak at this forum meeting.

Discussions will be participated in by all for fifteen minutes between each address. In these forum meetings no emotional or radical presentation is proposed but the educational, economical progress for the south as associated with better educational opportunities for all levels and all races will receive consideration.

The matter of low income or no-income levels will receive consideration as touching rural and urban educational opportunities for all.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.
FEMININE SKETCHES

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

JAN 23 1941

By EURA MAE HILLIARD

The South Carolina commission on Interracial cooperation, held an Institute in Chester S. C., last Saturday. The subject of discussion was, "Adequate Educational opportunities at all levels for both Races." Statistics were brought and quoted from the Department of Education of South Carolina. Facts revealed were the following: Total Elementary enrollment of Negro pupils for the year 1939 was 205,698. Total Elementary white pupil enrollment for same year was 200,166. Total Negro Elementary Teacher's salaries $1.806,457. Total white Elementary Teacher's salaries was $5,655,713.

Excerpts from the address of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Executive Secretary of Southern Interracial Commission were: Human resources of the Southland are it's greatest asset. Negroes of South Carolina are 49 per cent of these resources. For Georgia they represent 50 per cent of the population, Lack of Libraries, poor school equipment, poorer buildings, (mostly shacks and rural church buildings, which stand in dire need of repair, and for which the State provides no repair expense because they are not property of the State,) are contributors to the 26 per cent illiteracy of the Negro group. There is also the matter of lack of bus transportation, which makes impossible attendance at school for many. 1542 buses are provided for the transportation of white pupils, and 5 for Negroes.

Rev. Shackelford, presiding elder of the M. E. Church, Chester, revealed that an aggregate amount of nearly half million dollars, which had duly been appropriated for Negro schools, had been diverted by County Boards to the use of white schools.

Prof John Burgess, president of the Palmetto State Teachers' Assn., advocated Federal aid for South Carolina schools.

Dr. W. A. Whitaker, president of State College, Orangeburg, S.C., brought statistics that the Negro population of South Carolina and Georgia has an annual income of less than $300. Most of these are tenants, therefore keeping the State income from being large enough to appropriate more for the training of its youth. Since Educational opportunities are dependent upon income, both individual and State, we become as a section truly economic problem No. 1 of the nation. Illiteracy of 50 per cent of the South's population, lack of skilled workers keep the income at a low level, and cause non-participation in the huge Defense program which calls for skilled labor.

Among the findings of the Committee headed by Dr. J. McSween was the effort to still the practice of diverting any part of State funds made available for Negro education, to white schools. Also that Democracy is endangered when opportunity is denied any race.

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
January 7, 1941

Interracial Relations Institute

A series of interracial relations meetings have been arranged for various sections of South Carolina, between January 10 and 18. The first will be held in the district comprising Chester, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Lancaster, Union and York at Chester, featured by an address by Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, executive secretary of the Southern Interracial commission, headquarters Atlanta, Ga. Other sectional meetings will be held at the following places and dates: Limestone college, Gaffney, January 12; Anderson, January 13; Aiken, January 14; Sumter, January 15; Charleston, January 16; Florence or Marion, January 17.

The Chester district gathering should be attended by many white and colored citizens of the counties. The day's session, aside from the address of the headquarters executive, Mrs. Ames, will be devoted to practical topics of discussion. In outlining the object of the Chester institute scheduled for January 10 Chairman Frayser says: "No emotional or radical presentation is proposed, but the question of social and economic progress for the South as associated with better educational opportunities for whites and negroes in the lower-income or no-income brackets will receive consideration, as will the matter of the inequalities of rural and urban educational opportunity for both."

57b-1941
Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 13, 1941

Co-Operation Should Be Guide In Racial Relations

Negro Population Is Gradually Rising In Scale Of Civilization Here

By DR. R. F. KIRKPATRICK

Atlanta papers last week carried the story of an occasion, that was unusual in character and in significance. It was a joint meeting of the white and Negro ministers of the city, slightly more than one hundred of both races being present, and there were two addresses by representatives of the two races, which Dr. Louie D. Newton, perhaps the best known minister in Atlanta today, and pastor of the big Druid Hills Baptist Church, in his daily newspaper column declared to be two of the greatest sermons he ever heard.

The group found the affair so satisfactory, and was so impressed with the possibilities it held for the future, that they unanimously voted to hold similar meetings every quarter. It was an intriguing story, coming from a city, that not so many years ago was the scene of one of the worst race riots that ever disgraced an American city, and is convincing evidence that we are making gratifying progress toward right race relationships here in the South. These Atlanta ministers are moving in the right direction, for it means sane, helpful contacts between the two races, and is sure to lead to a better understanding between the two. It would be a good thing if there could be similar meetings in every community in the South.

Race Cooperation Needed

Most everybody knows that we have got a big problem on our hands in this southern country, the problem of working out satisfactory relationships between the white and Negro races, who are living together here; though sometimes I wonder whether very many of us, white or Negro, realize just how big, how baffling the problem is, or are giving any serious thought to the solution of it. I am afraid not many. Back in the tragic days of reconstruction, tragic for both races alike, the white people took their stand upon the position that this is "a white man's country", and we their children have had no other thought but to keep it such.

That attitude has determined all our dealings with the Negro. We propose to "keep the Negro in his place", which for very many means to "keep the Negro down", and we will decide for ourselves what and how much we will do for them. That is the typically southern attitude; but one serious trouble with that attitude is, that it simply won't work. We ought to have known that all along, and certainly if we are awake to the signs of the times we ought to know it now. Of course this is "a white man's country": there's no argument about that, but it is also a Negro's country, and the sooner we recognize that fact frankly the better it is going to be for the peace and happiness of us all. Nothing but cooperation is going to solve our race problem.

Must Be Realistic

The word realistic is much in use today. It means putting aside sentiment and prejudice and then seeing and dealing with the actual facts that confront you. and I frankly confess that that doesn't always appeal to me, but yet I have had to come around to it, say in this matter of international diplomacy, and I am trying to do it everywhere. What else can you do? Facts are stubborn things, and you can't dispose of them by wishful thinking, or by taking refuge in sentiment or prejudice. That won't get you a thing. You must face the facts.

Our approach to the race problem has got to be realistic, if we expect to get anywhere with it, and there's the trouble with us here in the South: we are being guided by the attitudes and prejudices of another day, and having taken our stand there, there we stand; yet all the while the ground is being cut from under our very feet. That's a fact. Regardless of whether it is either right or desirable to "keep the Negroes down", the simple truth is that it can't be done. The immortal spirit that is in them, as well as in all other human beings, a spirit that was made in the image of God, has felt the stirrings of a new life, because of its contacts with the Christian religion and the white man's civilization, and it is marching on.

There is no doubt about that. Visit their churches or their schools, or talk with their ministers, or teachers, and business or professional men and you will see it for yourself, and it will delight you. They are climbing steadily upward in the scale of civilization. You can't keep them down, and nobody ought to try to, or want to. That isn't Christianity, or good Americanism either, for that matter; it will only get us God's condemnation, and accomplish nothing, for they are going ahead. That exactly suits me: I rejoice in it. But really it makes no difference how we feel about it, it's that way.

Problem Becomes More Difficult

As the Negro rises to higher planes of living and thinking, the problem of living together here in this land becomes steadily more complex and more difficult, and the need for sane, sympathetic, understanding cooperation between the two races becomes more pressing. A fw months ago the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the decision that teachers, white and Negro, with the same preparation must be paid the same salaries for the same grade of work, and it has posed a tremendous problem for every southern state. For South Carolina it means the legislature must find close to a half million dollars more for the schools or else shorten the school term.

This was brought about by the Society for the Advancement of the Negro Race, whose membership is made up for the most part of Negroes North and East, and they are not through, not a bit. There are more headaches ahead. But how much better it would be for us all, if instead of the advance of the Negro race being guided by Negroes from another section, southern white people and southern Negroes took common council about all the problems that involve both races, and in a spirit of mutual respect, and good will chart a course that is reasonable, and fair to both races.

The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution have made the Negroes citizens of this country, and they are moving onward and upward whether we want it or not. That's settled. It would be infinitely better if that advance were guided by southern white people, than by an unsympathetic group from somewhere else.

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
February 12, 1941

TIME BRINGS CHANGES

This news item from Monday's New York Times is of some interest:

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Dr. Albert Einstein, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis and Jack Benny, the comedian, were among white persons and Negroes whose names were added yesterday to the Honor Roll of Race Relations for 1940.

The announcements were made on the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library. As a feature of Negro History Week, the collection annually selects individuals or organizations believed to have done most to improve race relations "in terms of a real democracy."

Justice Black, the center of a controversy at the time of his appointment over the fact that he had once been a member of the Ku Klux Klan was chosen for having delivered "two notable decisions freeing Negroes who had, under torture, confessed to crimes," and for denouncing "exclusion of Negroes from trial jury panels."

At the time it was predicted in some Northern quarters that the appointment of Senator Black to the Supreme Court would wreck Roosevelt's chances for re-election beyond all possible hope of recovery.

But it didn't.

And so far no criticism of Mr. Justice Black's decisions in the cases cited above has been noted in Southern newspapers.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 14, 1941

Inter-Racial Institutes Called Success

The inter-racial institute under auspices of the Woman's Missionary union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention, which was held at Benedict college Friday, proved one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever held here. This was the fourth such gathering held in the South and was more largely attended than any of the former ones. More than 500 delegates were in attendance.

The president of the Woman's Missionary and Education convention of South Carolina, Mabel Keith Howard of Darlington, presided. The speakers were Miss Kathleen Mallory, executive secretary of the Woman's Missionary union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention, whose headquarters are in Birmingham; Nannie Burroughs, corresponding secretary of the woman's division of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Mobola Ayorinde, Nigeria, West Africa, who is a product of mission work in Nigeria, and several of the members of the Woman's Missionary union of South Carolina—Mrs. Charles M. Griffin of Spartanburg, state president; Miss Vonnie E. Lance, executive secretary; Miss Ruth Provence, young people's secretary; Miss Clara Lane, field worker and mission study chairman, all of Columbia, and Mrs. George E. Davis of Orangeburg, personal service chairman.

Methods were discussed by Miss Lance, who gave some aims necessary for the efficient carrying on of missionary organizations; Mrs. George E. Davis outlined some personal service plans for the work, Miss Lane told very interestingly of some of the outstanding Negroes who have done effective missionary work, and Miss Ruth Provence by use of posters told something of the need for taking care of the young people under our care.

Nannie Burroughs summed up the messages of the morning in five words —learn, live, lead, labor and love. The main message of the morning was brought by Bobola Ayordine, who in her native costume told something of the customs of the people of Africa.

At the conclusion of the program resolutions were offered requesting that a similar gathering be held in 1942 at the same time and place with the same speakers.

Manning, S. C. Times
January 22, 1941

Paxville Woman's Society Meets

The January meeting of the Paxville Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist church was entertained at the home of Miss Daisy Rhame with Mrs. W. N. Clarkson, Jr., assisting hostess.

The president, Miss Jessie Curtis, in an address, briefly outlined some of the main policies for the year, stating the basic principle for the society as organized women is love and service. She urged the women to have a forward look—to take up the work of the new year with a broader vision. The secretary of study announced that plans for the study course would be taken up at an early date. The objective of the spiritual life group is to encourage attendance upon church services and the church school by the older members and not to overlook the young people and their activities. A Bible study, "Jesus and Social Redemption," is being announced.

The treasurer's report of last year's work was quite satisfactory. Mrs. Clyde Black was in charge of the program and worship service. The theme hymn, "A Charge to Keep I Have" and a poem by Grace Noll Cornwell introduced the program. The subject for thought was "Investing Our Heritage for Health in the United States" and brought out the need of the church in ministering to health at home and at mission centers. A group discussion followed and Mrs. Clyde Black with Mrs. Hennie Geddings, was appointed by the president to investigate needs of this community and try to do something about it. There are a great number of agencies at work seeking to give the people of our nation a longer and a healthier life. Many of these have large financial resources, adequate equipment and sufficient staff. The effort of the Christian church to relieve physical suffering is often with limited funds, mediocre equipment, and over worked staffs. Why then, it the record of its missions so outstanding, so far-reaching, so deeply beneficial?

Is not the answer found in the strange impulsion of those who serve and who, under all difficulties, have an abiding joy in service, for "the love of Christ constraineth." The treasurer, Mrs. T. W. Gunter, was then presented for the annual pledge service, resulting in all members signing pledge cards for the coming year. In the living room, which was attractively decorated with cut flowers, a delicious chicken salad course with coffee and home-made mints were served. Assisting the hostesses in serving were Mrs. Ethan Stone, Miss Emmalie Stone and Mrs. John Henry Lewis. The February meeting will be held with Miss Jessie Curtis and the subject for discussion will be "Investing Our Heritage for Minority Groups and Interracial Co-operation," it was announced.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 3, 1941

COMMISSION MEET TO BE HELD HERE

Commission on Interracial Cooperation Announces Feb. 20 Program

The North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will hold its 22nd State-wide annual conference here February 20. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the Religious Education Building of Edenton Street Methodist Church, and the evening session at Memorial Auditorium.

Beginning the morning session at 10:30 will be a discussion by Dr. John S. Bradway of Duke University, president of the State Conference of Social Work, on "The Need for a Home for Delinquent Negro Girls." Supplementing his discussion will be Mrs. W. T. Bost, director of the State Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Industrial School at Peaks, Va. "An Institution for the Training of Feeble-Minded Negro Children" will be discussed by William R. Johnson, director of the Negro Division of the State Welfare Department, and Dr. H. C. Henry, director of the Virginia State Hospital at Richmond; "The Little Country School" (the elimination of the 1,800 one-, two-, and three-teacher schools in the State), by Dr. N. C. Newbold, Dr. Clyde Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, and others; and a group of speakers to be announced later will discuss adequate vocational education in North Carolina schools.

At the afternoon session, beginning at 2 o'clock, "The Integration of Negroes and White Non-Union Workers in the Industrial and National Defense Construction Program" will be discussed. Paul Green of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will speak on "The Dramatization of 'Native Son';" and "Housing" and other pertinent items will be discussed in brief, written reports from the six regional conferences held last October in Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, High Point, Statesville, and Asheville. A recommendation for chartering and incorporating the Commission by act of the Legislature will be submitted by Gurney P. Hood, chairman of the committee. Senator Gordon Gray, chairman of the Winston-Salem committee, has agreed to introduce the bill if the Commission acts favorably upon the recommendation.

Governor Broughton, the sixth governor of North Carolina to serve as honorary chairman of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, will address the evening session, which will begin at 7:15; and speaking on a symposium on "We Americans" will be Rabbi Fred J. Rippins of Greensboro, Dean Alphonso Elder of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and one of the South American students now studying at Chapel Hill will speak on "South America's Interest in Hemispheric Solidarity." A message will be read from Ambassador Josephus Daniels and will emphasize Mexico's interest in the "Good Neighbor Policy." The initial program of music to be dedicated annually to North Carolina's governor at all future State conferences will be furnished by Negro college choirs of the State. Dr. H. W. Odum of Chapel Hill has agreed to bring a delegation of South American students over for this program.

Greenville, S. C. News
November 2, 1941

CHARLOTTE NEGRO TO SPEAK BEFORE A. B. C. TUESDAY

Ned Davis, Respected Negro Humorist, To Address Club At Meeting

BEGINS AT 7:15 P. M.

Ned Davis, Charlotte negro, will address the Greenville chapter of the American Business club at its regular dinner meeting at Hotel Greenville Tuesday night at 7:15 o'clock.

Davis, who is dubbed "president of Charlotte's negro Chamber of Commerce" for his good will talks before white groups, is recognized as one of the best speakers among his race.

He has appeared before several white organizations, including the Charlotte Rotary club, and is widely known for his humor and wit. He operates a servants' training school in Charlotte.

Dan Coleman and Hubert Latimer compose the club committee in charge of the program. President Tom Crymes will preside.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. INTERRACIAL CONFERENCES PONDER PROBLEMS IN SCHOOLS

FEB 8 1941

ATLANTA, Feb. 6. (ANP)—The educational needs of South Carolina's 300,000 Negro children were brought vividly to public attention in a series of six interracial conferences just held in that state under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the state interracial committee. In open meetings at Chester, Rock Hill, Gaffney, Sumter, Florence and Charleston, with an aggregate attendance of 1,500 drawn from all parts of the state, the condition and needs of Negro schools were discussed frankly and ably by leaders of the two races.

Cromwood, S. C. Index-Journal
January 26, 1941

Negro Program For Two Years Is Announced

Atlanta, Jan. 25 (AP)—A two year program calling for continuation of the campaign against lynching and consideration of the part the negro will play in national defense received approval of the executive committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation here today.

Efforts will be made to see that negroes are given proportionate representation in defense plans committee members said, adding that both labor and defense leaders have indicated a desire that equal opportunity be given.

The campaign against lynching will again be conducted through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

Plans were approved also for strengthening interracial organizations throughout the South, the committee expressing belief that possible social uncertainty of the future will add to the need for such groups.

The educational program will be continued through contacts with the church, colleges and public schools.

Dr. R. L. Russell of Griffin, Ga was elected to membership on the executive committee and the commission. Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, executive director of the the commission, vice president of the Rosenthal fund, and at present executive assistant to the council of national defense, presided at today's session.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo
January 15, 1941

Forum To Discuss Race Relations

The South Carolina Interracial Committee, of which the Reverend Mack M. Goss of Walhalla is president, is sponsoring a series of six forums designated to promote better race relation understanding. The fourth forum will be held on Wednesday, January 15, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Lincoln High school auditorium, Sumter. All interested persons in Orangeburg county are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be presided over by Mayor F. B. Creech of Sumter. The general theme for the forum is "Providing Adequate Educational Opportunities at All Levels." Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, general field secretary, Commission of Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., will speak on the topic, "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities?" Other topics to be presented are "What Is Needed to Provide Adequate Education Opportunities?", Mr. Wm. Henry Shaw, superintendent of city schools, Sumter; and "The Relation of Income to Adequate Educational Opportunities," E. H. Fitchett, Claflin College, Orangebrg. General discussions will be held.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
January 22, 1941

Findings Committee Of Interracial Commission Adopts Resolutions

"Providing Adequate Education-al Opportunities at all levels" was the theme under discussion at the forum held by the South Carolina Interracial Commission at the Wilson high school auditorium Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. E. Davis of Orangeburg, chairman of the Instituteand Forum committee of the S. C. Interracial Commission, presideed.

Mrs. Jessie D. Ames of Atlanta, General Field Secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission, and Dean Horace Fitchett of Clafflin university, were the main speaker. More than 100 were present including a number of white people. he Rev. W. S. Poynor is chairman of the Florence County S. C. Interracial Commission and assisted in arranging for the forum here.

Following the forum the Finding committee made the following report:

Findings Committee Report

"Our findings as to the Forum of the Interracial Commission of South Carolina held in Florence, January 16, at Wilson School, are as follows:

"First, that the challenging addresses by Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames of Atlanta, Georgia, field ecretary of the Interracial Commission and Dean Fichett of Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina have beeen informing and stimulating and have resulted in clearer thinking and better understanding of the factors involved in providing edequate educational opportunities at all levels.

"Second, that we see more cearly as the result of these addresses and ensuing discussions, the importance of making the people of South Carolina, more especially the white people, more intelligent concerning the education of the white and negro children of the state, particularly the need for additional funds for education of Negroes, in order that the qualifications of Negro teachers may be raised and better school facilities for Negro children provided.

"Third we therefore recommend that the authorities of the Interracial Commission take steps to secure qualified speakers to appear before white and Negro organizations of our citizens and organizations which will lead in discussionss which will result in the enlightment of all our people as to what needs to be done to promote better race relations. We believe this will result in harmonious helpfulness in our mutual struggle upward, envying no man his success, hating none, blessing and being blessed by all.

"John W. Moore
"L.F. Buckner
"J.W. Taylor, Secreatary."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 22, 1941

Interracial Body to Meet Here Saturday

First meeting of the Winston-Salem Committee on Interracial Co-operation will be held at 4 p.m. Saturday, January 25, in the room under the pastor's study at Centenary Methodist Church, Chairman Gordon Gray announced today.

The 20-member committee was appointed recently by Gray after leaders of both races in Winston-Salem and in the state had discussed the advisability of such a group.

North Carolina leaders who were prominent in the formation of the committee were L. R. Reynolds of Raleigh, North Carolina director for interracial co-operation, and Bishop Edwin A. Penick, state chairman of the Governor's interracial co-operation committee.

First purpose of the committee, as announced by Chairman Gray, is the discussion of a design for the continuance and further development of harmonious relationships between the races, and the consideration of problems involving race relationships.

Officers of the committee in addition to Chairman Gray are Vice-Chairman John Whitaker and Secretary Jack Atkins.

White members of the committee are: John Whitaker, H. E. Fries, James G. Hanes, Colonel W. A. Blair, Dr. Wingate Johnson, Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Mayor J. R. Fain, Robert W. Gorrell, H. Kapp Ogburn and Gordon Gray.

Negro members are: Jack Atkins, Artie Cash, Rev. G. J. Thomas, Dr. A. H. Ray, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, E. M. Mitchell, O. A. Brown, Clark S. Brown, George W. Hill, and C. R. Peebles.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
January 16, 1941

S. C. Interacial Forum Here Today

The Forum of the South Carolina Interacial commission will be held at 2:30 this afternoon at the Wilson high school auditorium in Florence.

Subject for discussion at the meeting will be "Providing Adequate Educational Opportunities at All Levels."

Speeches will be heard from the two following special guests, Mrs. J. D. Ames and Dean Yate Fitchett, after which a general discussion of the main subject will be held.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 9, 1941

INTER-RACIAL WORK SET

Annual Public Meeting Will Be Held Here Today

The annual public meeting of the Charleston inter-racial committee will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Unitarian church. The Rev. S. M. Miller, superintendent of the negro Methodist churches of the Charleston district, will deliver the address.

The committee in charge has arranged the following program: Hymn, "Lord of all Being" (Oliver Wendell Holmes); invocation, the Rev. George N. Edwards; spirituals, Avery chorus; remarks, by Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan; address, the Rev. S. M. Miller; hymn, "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind" (John G. Whittier), and benediction, the Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 19, 1941

Asbury W. S. C. S. Monthly Meeting

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of Asbury Methodist church held its monthly meeting last evening at the church. The Virginia Cole and Laura Hagood circles led the attendance for the evening. Mrs. G. H. Meldau gave the opening prayer. Mrs. J. C. Meyers read the scripture lesson.

The Virginia Cole circle was in charge of the program for the afternoon. The theme "Investing Out Heritage for Minority Groups and Inter-racial Cooperation" was presented by Mrs. O. C. McKenzie and Mrs. C. S. Anderson. Mrs. F. D. Howard, the president, conducted the meeting.

A box supply will be sent to the Wesley House, in Orangeburg during March, it was announced. Mrs. T. H. Voshell, chairman of the fellowship committee, announced that a social would be held on Friday, March 21, in the hut. The World Day of Prayer will be held in Bethel church Friday, February 28, from 11 o'clock until 12 noon, it was reported.

Final plans were made for the oyster roast to be held Friday from 6 until 9 o'clock in the hut. The meeting closed with the Mizpah benediction.

Greenwood, S. C. Index Journal
March 29, 1941

DR. RATLIFF IS LANDER SPEAKER

Former Tuskegee Teacher Addresses Student Body And Faculty Yesterday

Dr. W. M. Ratliff, member of the Inter-Racial commission, field representative for the Jenkins orphanage of Charleston, and former professor in Tuskegee Institute, spoke to Lander college faculty and students in the auditorium Monday morning in the interest of his orphanage and relations between the white and negro races.

Speaking in afftctionate terms of the treatment of his race by white people, he said that the negroes love their white friends better than they do themselves and that the white people love the negroes better than they do anybody besides themselves.

Dr. Ratliff, representing the largest negro orphanage in the world, pointed out that trained people can serve better than untrained, and that the white people, through support of such institutions as the Jenkins home, are helping to give the negro an opportunity to get training that will enable him better to serve his own race and the white people for whom he usually works.

The speaker said that for forty-nine years Jenkins orphanage has been making better citizens of negroes; and that it has trained four thousand children from homes where crime has existed, without losing one.

In conclusion Dr. Ratliff compared the black and white races to the white and black keys of a piano, which its creator made to complement each ither.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 10, 1941

Interracial Institute To Be Held At Benedict

An interracial institute, sponsored by the Woman's Missionary union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, will be held at Benedict college in Columbia tomorrow morning, beginning at 9:30.

A number of ministers, missionaries, and other church leaders will appear on the programs during the day.

The institute is being made possible by a fund which was raised by the women of the Southern Baptist Convention in celebration of their Golden Jubile in 1938, when $10,000 was raised to assist in promoting missionary and education work among Negro women of the South. The money is being used to promote interracial conferences in various Southern states in the Southern Baptist convention.

Last year similar gatherings were held in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and results were deemed so encouraging that this year the work is being extended into North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

57b-1941

Columbia S C State
January 12, 1941

Interracial Committee To Hold 6 Forums

The Rev. Mack M. Goss of Walhalla, president of the South Carolina interracial committee, has announced a series of six forums designed to promote better race relation understanding.

The first forum was held Friday in the county courthouse at Chester. The other forums in the series will be.

Anderson, January 13, at 2:30 in the auditorium of the Reed Street school; Aiken, January 14, time and place to be announced later; Sumter, January 15, at 4 o'clock in the Lincoln high school auditorium; Florence, January 16, at 2:30 in the Wilson high school auditorium, and Charleston, January 17, at 3 o'clock.

The general theme for the forums is "Providing Adequate Educational Opportunities at All Levels." At all the forums Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, general field secretary, commission on interracial co-operation, Atlanta, Ga., will speak on the topic, "What Are Adequate Educational Opportunities?"

Other topics to be presented are "What Is Needed to Provide Adequate Educational Opportunities?" and "The Relation of Income to Adequate Educational Opportunities." General discussions will be held.

All interested persons are invited to attend these forums. Mrs. George Davis of Orangeburg is state chairman of the forum committee.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Interracial Body Told to Make Session Lily-White

FEB 8 1941

MEMPHIS (ANP) — Commissioner of Public Safety Boyle notified the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation, Wednesday, that he would meet with them to discuss better relations in Memphis, but that the conference would be limited to the commission's white minister members only.

His notice was sent to Dr. Sam E. Howie, white president of the commission, and said, in part: FEB 8 1941

"If some of you who have resided here but a comparatively short time, and necessarily are ignorant of real conditions that exist in a large city day and night, intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an antilynching speaker to the city, it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
January 28, 1941

MEETING TO FOSTER RACIAL RELATIONS

Committee Announces Plans For Dual Meeting

UNDERSTANDING SOUGHT

Dr. Will Alexander Will Be Invited To Address Memphians At Meeting Tentatively Slated For February

A citywide mass meeting next month of white and negro citizens of Memphis to promote improved racial relations was planned last night by the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation.

A special invitation to be the meeting's principal speaker will be conveyed to Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive secretary of the national C. I. C., and administrator of the Farm Security Administration, by Dr. Sam E. Howie, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Matthew Thornton, former mayor of Beale Street.

Invitation To Be Given

Dr. Howie and Thornton were named delegates at the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. to the C. I. C. area conference at Tuskegee Institute Feb. 6-7, and instructed to extend the invitation at that time. Dr. Howie is president of the Memphis Commission.

The time and place for the mass meeting will be discussed later, according to the Rev. Marshall Wingfield, secretary of the Memphis Commission, and pastor of the First Congregational Church.

The commission instructed the Rev. Alfred Loaring-Clark, chairman of the committee appointed last month to meet with city officials on racial relations, to continue his efforts for such a conference.

Boyle Refuses

The Rev. Mr. Loaring-Clark's letter to Mayor Chandler last month asking for such a conference was turned over to Commissioner Boyle who refused unequivocally such a meeting. No reply had yet been received from Commissioner Boyle to a second letter sent this month again requesting the conference, according to the Rev. Mr. Wingfield.

The meeting approved an investigation by Dr. Harry W. Ettelson's committee on health and recreation for a day nursery for preschool age negro children whose mothers work during the daytime. The investigation was an outgrowth of the suffocation recently of three small negro children during a fire while their mother, Dorothy Steele, was away from home at work.

Observance Urged

The commission will seek observance by all churches on Feb. 9 of "Race Relations Sunday," a 19-year-old movement sponsored by the Federated Council of Churches in America. If a program has already been planned by any church on Feb. 9, the church will be asked to hold its observance at a later Sunday. The program has never before been observed here, according to the Rev. Mr. Wingfield.

Dr. Josiah Sibley, pastor of Lindsay Memorial Presbyterian Church, was accepted as a member of the commission last night.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITES, NEGROES SEEK CO-OPERATION

FEB 15 1941

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13—(By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—There is at least one place in Tennessee where white and Negro ministers sit down and talk together. As result of suggestions made by the Rev. D. Albert Jackson, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, in speches he made before white and colored ministerial groups, there has been formed a ministerial group which includes Negroes, whites, Jews, Greeks and Chinese...a small League of Nations.

This group is sponsoring the program in connection with the National Race Relations Week. The three radio stations, the entire public school system, Knoxville College, the University of Tennessee, the white and colored branches of the Y.W. and Y.M. C.A.'s, the Rotary Club, the Triads and many other civic and religious organizations in the city will participate in the week's program.

There will be a city-wide exchange of pulpits. The program on Sunday was directed by Y. W. C. A.'s of both racial groups at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Next Sunday it will be sponsored by the entire committee when the principal address will be made by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University. FEB 15 1941

The following officers were recently elected: the Rev. R. B. Hamilton, chairman; Dr. D. Albert Jackson, vice-chairman, and Rabbi Jerome Mark, secretary-treasurer. The expense of this committee is underwritten by white and colored business men and churches.

Plans are now completed for a city-wide interracial revival in the near future, sponsored by the ministerial group.

Union City, Tenn., Messenger
February 4, 1941

WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE MEETS

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist church met in its regular session yesterday afternoon at the church. Mrs. W. P. Burnett was leader on the subject "Investing Our Heritage for Minority Groups and Interracial Cooperation." The main address will be given by the Rev. E. L. Hollis, minister of the A. M. E. Church of Denver, Colorado.

A splendid program of music will be presented by the Bransford High School chorus. A special section will be reserved for white people; and it is hoped that every church and civic organization in Springfield will be represented. Special invitations have been sent ot a number of the civic clubs by the local leader of this meeting, Jacob Morton. The public is urged to come and join in with the spirit of the program.

Springfield, Tenn. Herald
May 1, 1941

Interracial Meeting Be Held Here On Sunday

On next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the auditorium at Bransford High School the ninth annual interracial program will be held. This meeting is sponsored each year by the White's Chapel A. M. E. Church under the auspices of the Federal Council of Church of Christ in America. The purpose of the gathering is to create a fine feeling of international and interracial goodwill at a time in the history of the world when such cooperation is not only important, but necessary.

Special guest representing another nation will be Mrs. Asuncion De Reyes, of Monterey, Mexico, student of Scarrit College. The

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 6, 1941.

BATES WILL HEAD INTER-RACE GROUP

Committee Discusses Plans to Provide Recreation for Negro Troops

The problem of providing recreational facilities for Negro soldiers in this vicinity was discussed at a meeting of the Chattanooga Inter-racial committee yesterday afternoon at the chamber of commerce, at a meeting at which Creed F. Bates, principal of Chattanooga High school, was elected general chairman of the committee.

The committee authorized Mr. Bates to determine the number of Negro soldiers in nearby camps, and to ascertain what their recreational needs are. When that has been determined, the committee will take whatever action seems necessary, acting in conjunction with the Negro American Legion post.

Mr. Bates was proposed for the chairmanship, which has been vacant for approximately nine months, by a nominating subcommittee headed by A. F. Porzelius. He was elected by unanimous vote, and both white and Negro members applauded the subcommittee's choice.

Formed 20 Years Ago

The committee was formed twenty years ago with the intention of improving the lot of the colored man in the south. The late T. C. Thompson, former mayor of Chattanooga, was its chairman for some years. The Rev. J. D. Cartwright, former pastor of the

First Christian church, succeeded Mr. Thompson and served as chairman until he left Chattanooga last September.

Mr. Bates was selected to succeed Mr. Cartwright because of "his knowledge of southern conditions, his religious background, and his deep understanding." He is a former commander of the Davis King Summers post of the American Legion, former president of the Civitan club, a captain in the Officers' Reserve corps, and served for some years as president of the Y. M. C. A.

Two new members were elected to the committee yesterday—the Rev. Ellsworth M. Smith, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, and the Rev. John Paul Pack, Mr. Cartwright's successor as pastor of the First Christian church.

It was voted at the meeting to send complete membership lists, classified as to divisions, to each member. The divisions, subcommittees which carry on much of the work of the group, are: Education, recreation and playground, living conditions, home and health, institutions, employment and social security, civil rights, law and courts, and opportunities for talented youth.

The Rev. J. B. Barber, pastor of the Leonard Street (colored) Presbyterian church and co-chairman of the committee, presided at yesterday's meeting.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
February 15, 1941

Fiske President's Address To Close Race Week Here

Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fiske University, will speak at a good will assembly Sunday at 3 p. m. at First Methodist Church, the final meeting in observance of Race Relations Week in Knoxville, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Robert B. Hamilton, chairman of the Race Relations Committee of two city ministerial associations.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
February 9, 1941

RACE RELATIONS

Meharry College To Join Other Negro Groups in Observance

Meharry Medical College here will join with 14 other Methodist Colleges for Negroes today in the observance of Race Relations Sunday.

Legislation was enacted last May at the General Conference of the denomination specifying that the second Sunday in February be promoted through local church boards of education for the purpose of "educating the people in regard to better race relations and the needs of Negro schools" conducted under church auspices.

Offerings received on Race Relations Sunday will be used by the Methodist Board of Education for the promotion of schools for Negroes.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 8, 1941

Churches Plan Interracial Programs

Tomorrow has been designated by the Federal Council of Churches as interracial goodwill Sunday. The Virginia Interracial Commission, through its cochairmen or work among the churches, Dr Churchill J. Gibson and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, is calling the attention of churches of all religious faiths in Virginia to the appropriateness of including emphasis on world brotherhood as a part of this special day.

"No matter how many pressing problems come and go," Dr. Gibson said, "we of the South have one which is always with us and which, in addition to being a problem, is an opportunity to set the pace for our country in interracial relations.

"It is only in the atmosphere of the Christian religion that the relationships between the white and the Negro races can reach any just and permanent solution.

"Dr. Gordon B. Hancock and I, as cochairmen of the committee on work among the churches of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, wish to remind you that tomorrow has been designated as interracial goodwill Sunday. Will you, on this date, or some other date in the near future, have a notice with some other recognition of this pressing claim made from your pulpit?"

The observance of race relations Sunday affords an opportunity for the clergy of Virginia to call attention to their congregations the need for a more realistic approach to the race problem, it was said.

In observance of interracial Sunday the choral club of Virginia Union University will sing at the evening service at First Baptist Church at 8 P. M. tomorrow. Mrs. L. W. Davis is the director of this choral group. Dr. Theodore F. Adams' subject will be "Were You There?" based on the theme of the Negro spiritual "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?"

J. Edgar Segear, principal of the Maggie Walker High School, will be guest speaker tomorrow at Berryman Methodist Church, it has been announced by the Rev. Roscoe Jones, pastor. The service, which is being held in observance of interracial relations Sunday, also will feature a musical program by the Glee Club of Maggie Walker High School.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
February 9, 1941

SHILOH TO HAVE RACIAL PROGRAM

The Race Relations Committee of the YWCA will sponsor an inter-racial program at 3:30 p. m. today at Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Monroe Senter, Negro school principal, and Rogers Smith, University of Tennessee Baptist Students' Union secretary, will speak. The Knoxville College Quartette will sing.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 10, 1941

NATIONAL UNITY HELD VITAL TO DEMOCRACY

America Must Be Free Of Persecution, Pastor Says

Race hatred and persecution have no place in America and only through mutual understanding, appreciation and co-operation lies the the path to peace and prosperity, the Rev. Marshall Wingfield asserted yesterday.

He cited present world chaos and conflict as indicative of the proof of this statement that the Nation must heed the admonition of Jesus to "stand together."

Sees No. 1 Concern

Delivering his message at First Congregational Church in keeping with the nationwide 19th annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, he declared the No. 1 concern of the South to be the negro race.

"There is a growing tendency to narrow down America, to say this is a Protestant's country, a capital's country, a labor's or a white man's country," he said.

"The truth is America belongs to all who have added anything good to it. Those whose contributions have been chiefly evil have no lasting ownership for evil in the long run, cancels itself and its stake.

Nation Of Many Groups

"We are a Nation of many groups. Religiously, we have 40 million Protestants, 22 millian Roman Catholics, four and one-half million Jews. Racially, we have 60 million of Anglo-Saxon blood, 13 million negro, 10 million Teutonic, 10 million Irish, nine million Slavic, five million Italian and four million Scandinavian. Politically, we have, according to the last election, 26 million Democrats and 22 million Republicans.

"To achieve national unity and good will with such a diversity of elements is a challenging problem. But the solution of the problem is essential to continuance of American democracy. The problem cannot be solved by trying to iron out differences that are inherent and fundamental. Nor can national unity be achieved by suppressing minority groups and placing them at a disadvantage. The problem can be solved by a mutual understanding and appreciation of the contributions of each group to our national life."

The minister showed how the gold rush of 1849 brought Chinese to seek their share of precious metals and how on the West Coast men today are taking note of the contributions made by Orientals in America.

Mexican Contribution

He traced the contribution of the Mexicans scattered from Texas to Montana, from California to Michigan, and the consideration being given to them by people of the Southwest in the Race Relations observance.

The American Indian, original Americans, are the chief concern as people of good will in Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico think of the contribution of these tribes and wonder how they feel when they look from their reservations on the country that once belonged to their fathers, he said.

"Here in the South, where three-fourths of America's 13,000,000 negroes live, we are especially considering today contributions which the n[illegible] made to the American [illegible]" the minister [illegible] wise and timely. [illegible] appreciation and und[illegible] which are the only keys [illegible] can unlock the gates to happy race relations."

The Rev. Mr. Wingfield related the story of the capture during the Civil War of the baby Carver and his mother from their owner, Moses Carver, by a raiding party and how Moses Carver bartered for their return. He told of the struggles of George Washington Carver and his determined efforts to obtain an education, and how he best used this education which brought to him both a Bachelor and Master of Science Degree.

Experiments Cited

"Through his experiments in the laboratory he has done more to liberate the South from one crop than anyone else," he said, commenting on the recoginition given the negro who was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1916, six years later was awarded the Spingarn Medal, in 1939 the Theodore Roosevelt Medal, and the building and endowment of a school for negro youth in Georgia by Henry Ford, named the "George Washington Carver School for Colored Boys."

"If in America, hatred and lies against negroes and Jews, Mexicans and Orientals are allowed to remain and increase, we shall end by driving the Christ from our altars," Dr. Wingfield warned in conclusion.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 11, 1941

DYER MAKES TALK ON RACE RELATIONS

Addresses Congregation and Visitors at the Stanley Methodist Church

J. P[illegible], Central High school instruc[illegible], was principal speaker on "Better Race Relations," at Stanley Memorial Methodist church, Blackford at Dodson, Sunday morning, and said he was "convinced that education and Christianity are the solvents of this problem."

A large audience of members of the church and visitors from various sections, which included Lupton Patten, Chattanooga's young man of the year, were present at the 11 a.m. service which also featured congregational and choral singing.

Dyer said, "Misunderstandings exist between races frequently, when races do not know each other. When the white man knows only the illiterate, uncouth Negro, he does not know the Negro race—he knows only the unfortunate, undesirable Negro. When the educated, trained Negro knows only the illiterate, mean white man, he does not know the white man. He knows only the untrained, ruthless white man."

"I do not fear the educated Christian Negro. He understands and appreciates the white man. You do not fear the educated, understanding white man; he seeks to improve educational, economic, health and recreational facilities for the Negro race."

The Rev. C. B. Holloway, pastor, presided at the service which was a part of a nation-wide observance in the interest of better relations between the white and colored groups in this country.

Speakers at the afternoon service at 3 o'clock included Godfrey W. Tietze and L. J. Artisan, with music furnished by the Harris chapel choir.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 9, 1941

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY TO BE OBSERVED TODAY

Race relations Sunday will be observed today at Stanley Memorial Methodist church, Blackford at Dodson, the Rev. C. B. Holloway, pastor.

At 11 a.m. Prof. J. Pope Dyer, Central High school instructor, will be the principal speaker. Special music has been prepared for the service. L. J. Artisan, manager for the Union Protective Assurance company, and Prof. Godfrey W. Tietze, of the University of Chattanooga, will address the congregation at 3 p.m. For this meeting the Harris chapel choir will furnish music.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
March 22, 1941

'Our Heritage' To Be Discussed by Church Group

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of Magnolia Avenue Methodist Church will meet Tuesday at 11 a. m. at the church.

The subject will be "Investing Our Heritage for Minority Groups" and Inter-Racial Co-operation."

Mrs. J. Albert Burkhart will lead the morning devotion, followed by discussion of minority groups in Knoxville, led by Mrs. A. T. Peterson. Mrs. W. G. Frohmander will discuss minority groups in the United States.

Mrs. B. Frank Vincent will give a report on some of the work done this quarter by the church committee on Christian Social Relations.

Luncheon will be served by Mrs. Paul LeQuire's Circle at 12:30.

The afternoon devotions will be led by Mrs. John D. Thompson, followed by a business session over which Mrs. Norman F. Edwards, president of the WSCS, will preside.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
April 19, 1941

LECTURE SERIES TO START

Dr. Howie To Speak At Metropolitan Church

Dr. S. E. Howie, pastor of Westminister Presbyterian Church tomorrow at 3:30 will begin the series of lectures on inter-racial goodwill sponsored by the Memphis Commission On Inter-racial Co-operation at Metropolitan BaptistChurch.

He is president and one of the organizers of the Inter-racial Commission. Music will be furnished by the Metropolitan Baptist Church Choir and the Centenary Methodist Church Chorus.

Among others appearing on the program will be Rev. William G. Walker, of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Co-operating is Matthew Thornton Sr., "mayor" of Beale Street, also one of the founders of the Inter-racial Commission and chairman of the Executive Committee; Z. L. Bonner, chairman of the Program Committee for the meeting, and Editor L. O. Swingler of the Memphis World, who will be master of ceremonies.

Springfield, Tenn. Times
May 1, 1941

Inter-Racial Program At Bransford Sunday

On next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the auditorium at Bransford High School the 9th annual interracial program will be held. This meeting is sponsored each year by the White's Chapel A.M.E. Church under the auspices of the Federal Council of Church of Christ in America. The great purpose of the gathering is to create a fine feeling of internation and interracial goodwill at a time in the history of the world when such cooperation is not only important, but necessary. Special guest representing another nation will be Mrs. Asuncion De Reyes of Monterey, Mexico, student of Scarrit College. The main address will be given by the Rev. E. L. Hollis, minister of the A.M.E. Church of Denver, Colorado.

A splendid program of music will be presented by the Bransford High School Chorus. A special section will be reserved for white people; and it is hoped that every church and civic organization in Springfield will be repreesnted. Special invitations have been esnt to a number of the civic clubs by the local leader of this meeting, Jacob Morton. The public is urged to come and join in with the spirit of the program.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
April 28, 1941

RACIAL JUSTICE STRESSED

The Rev. Marshall Wingfield Speaks At Good Will Meeting

The Memphis Commission on Interracial Co-operation exists to create attitudes of justice, equity and fair play for all Memphians regardless of race, the Rev. Marshall Wingfield, pastor of the First Congregational Church, said in an address yesterday afternoon to an interracial good will meeting at Greenwood Methodist (negro) Church.

The commission seeks to interpret for the public conditions here which defeat justice for any group, he said. Negroes deplore misdeeds of their race more than whites, since the whites usually lump all negroes into one class and interpret the best by the worst, he pointed out. Since both races are destined to live together, it behooves them to work together for understanding and good will.

"If the American negro ever goes Communist, he will be driven that way by the whites who insist on regarding him as subhuman, and who oppose such meetings as this being held this afternoon to promote understanding," he said.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
May 4, 1941

DR. KIRBY PAGE PLANS TALKS FOR WEDNESDAY

Author And Religious Leader To Speak Three Times

Dr. Kirby Page, nationally known author, religious leader and social evangelist, will speak three times here Wednesday, his final address to an audience of members of both white and negro races at First Methodist Church. An open forum will follow.

He will address students and faculty of Memphis State College in the afternoon and will speak at 6 o'clock at a supper meeting at LeMoyne College. The address at First Methodist Church will be a part of the regular midweek service at the church beginning at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Page, a vice chairman of the Fellowship, of Reconciliation, is being brought here by the local group. He is a minister of the Disciples of Christ Denomination and has been associated with Y. M. C. A. work in Texas, and in England and France during the first World War.

He last visited Memphis in November, 1939, speaking at Trinity Methodist Church. He is the author of several books on Christian and social problems, including "Must We Go to War?" "Living Courageously," "Living Creatively," "Living Triumphantly," "Living Prayerfully," and "How to Keep America Out of War."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
May 20, 1941

MEETING LAMENTS RACE CONSCIOUSNESS

Called Undoing Of World By Dr. Sibley

"Race consciousness and race fear have long been the undoing of the world. The greatest need in the world today is for people to learn to get along together," Dr. Josiah Sibley, pastor of Lindsay Memorial Presbyterian Church, told an inter-racial goodwill meeting at Mount Nebo (negro) Baptist Church Sunday afternoon.

"Race fear was the basis of the World War 25 years ago and is the cause of the desolating war today," Dr. Sibley declared. "Race pride is a good thing when of the right kind. It keeps a man on his metal.

"Facts show that all peoples have made some valuable contribution to the welfare of the world," he continued. "The negro race, through its songs and the faithfulness of many of its people, has made outstanding contributions to humanity. Its people have capacity of industry and business and have produced some outstanding geniuses in music and poetry like Marion Anderson and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and in science like Dr. George W. Carver.

"Worthy colored people should be treated with greater respect and have larger opportunities than they sometimes enjoy," Dr. Sibley asserted. "Good will and co-operation between the races is a necessity. A finer harmony is produced when the black as well as the white keys of a piano are used."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

Negro And White Pastors In Institute

FEB 7 1941

Inter-Racial Meeting For San Antonio. Texas

San Antonio, Texas, (Special)—White preachers in this city, along with the Negro preachers and pastors here in the cradle of Texas liberty are getting together in 1941 in their annual Baptist Inter-racial Institute. The dates announced are February 17th to the 21st inclusive. Their last meeting under these auspices was so fruitful of great results that it was decided to repeat it for 1941. A committee of seven has already been named, they have worked out their program, they have agreed upon and submitted the agenda and have been discharged as such, to go back to their respective denominations and get ready for this great inter-racial group meeting among the Baptists here in the Alamo City.

The committee representing the white Baptists consists of Revs. W. A. Sloan, O. M. Thompson and R. L. Whittier. There is on this committee, along with the southern whites, Chinese and Mexicans. The committee of the colored Baptists consists of Revs. W. G. Merriweather, A. L. Hill and D. Manning Jackson. They completed the arrangements, this joint committee, on the 18 of January, at which time the drafted program was agreed upon.

The sessions were held in the pastor's study of the First Baptist church, pastored by Rev. D. Manning Jackson, D. D. Some of the items on the program and personnel of the speakers are Drs. J. M. Parker and Noble Y. Beall (white), Drs. W. G. Merriweather and S. A. Pleasants (colored) Dr. Noble Beall will talk on "Loyalty to the Church and State." He hails from Atlanta, Ga., and is connected with the Southern Home Board work among Negroes. Dr. Parker will talk on "The Prophecy of the Book of Jonah." He pastors here in the Alamo City. Dr. Merriweather will give an exposition on "The Book of Galatians." Dr. Merriweather is the author of a B. Y. P. U. Manual. Dr. S. A. Pleasants of Houston, will talk on "The Ministry of the Holy Spirit." Dr. Pleasants is the author of the Laymen's League Literature, vice president of the National Baptist Convention of America and pastor of the St. John Baptist church on Dowling street. On each evening or night there will be an evangelistic message.

FEB 7 1941

On Monday the 17th a colored minister will preach and a white choir or chorus of the city will sing. On Tuesday night Dr. W. L. Rector will preach, and then a white minister is to preach, in the person of Dr. Perry H. Webb, pastor of the First Baptist church of San Antonio; a colored chorus will then sing. This is to be followed the next night by a Mexican minister in the person of Rev. M. C. Garcia, and then a Chinese chorus will sing. On Thursday night a Chinese minister in the person of Rev. Wong Moon Him will preach, while a Mexican chorus will sing. On Friday night there will be a chorus of all races singing together without discrimination and without segregation. Prof. Troy Campbell will direct the combined chorus, while Mrs. Fay Brooks will be the pianist. She is from the First Baptist church, while Mr Mines of the Second Baptist church will direct an "All Colored Night," later on and Mrs. Brooks will assist him as pianist.

State-wide interest has been centered in this religious gathering here in this historic city.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 11, 1941

Racial Meet Opens 18th

Va. Commission to Hold 22nd Session

The twenty-second annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation will meet in the city Friday, April 18, at the Parish House of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the First Baptist Church, Tennant Bryan, State chairman, announced today.

The theme of this year's program will be "The Conservation, Development and Use of Our Total Resources in Regional Development." Out-of-town speakers will include Dr. Will W. Alexander of the Advisory Council on National Defense in Washington; William M. Cooper, president of the State Teachers' Association, Hampton; the Rev. John T. Gillard, editor of the Colored Harvest, Baltimore; Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the Hampton Institute, Hampton; J. Harold Montague, director of music at Virginia State College in Petersburg, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute in Tuskagee, Ala.

The conference will open its morning session with reports by Dr. MacLean and Dr. Lorin A. Thompson of Richmond, director of the Population Study. A discussion of the Negro in skilled trades in Virginia will follow, with Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League, and Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor, leading the participants.

Mr. Cooper will open the afternoon meeting with a talk on the equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries, and Dr. J. L. Blair Buck of the State Department of Education, will discuss vocational opportunities for Negroes in Virginia schools. Closing the session will be a report by Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, on "The Program of the Churches in the Field of Racial Betterment."

Other denominations, will also present brief written reports at this time, Mr. Bryan said.

Highlights of the final evening session will include talks by Dr. Patterson on "The Negro's Part in Regional and National Development and by Dr. Alexander on the conference theme.

The commission sets forth as its hope, "Improving present conditions for both races so that the total population can make its maximum contribution," and states further that "the right to work and the opportunity to acquire skill through training and experience must not be denied any group because of color or creed.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 15, 1941

Race Group Lists Subjects For Meeting

The twenty-second annual State Interracial Conference, to be held here Friday with a morning and afternoon session in the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and an evening session at First Baptist Church, will have as its theme "The Conservation, Development and Use of Our Total Resources in Regional Development."

At the morning session, music for which will be furnished by the Maggie L. Walker High School Glee Club, emphasis will be placed upon "Getting the Facts Into the Open." Topics to be discussed will be two important conferences at Hampton Institute by the institute's president, Malcolm S. Maclean; "Economic Aspects of Virginia's Negro Population," by Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of Virginia's population study of the State Planning Board, and "The Negro in the Skilled Trades in Virginia," by Wiley A. Hall, Thomas B. Morton, State commissioner of labor, a mnufacturer or contractor and a labor leader.

To Discuss Teachers' Pay

The afternoon session will stress "Formation of Plans of Action," with the equilization of teachers' salaries in Virginia being discussed by William M. Cooper, and "Vocational Training Opportunities for Negroes in Virginia Schools," by Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, Father John T. Gillard of Baltimore and Father Vincent S. Waters of Richmond. Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, will preside over the last hour of the afternoon program when reports from various denominational groups and related agencies working in the field of racial betterment will be given.

A 20-minute musical program, beginning at 7:45 P. M., will open the evening program, which will be presided over by Tennant Bryan with Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church, offering the invocation. Mayor Ambler will give an address of welcome at this time.

Brief highlights of the morning and afternoon sessions will be given by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock. The principal addresses of the evening session will be delivered by F. D. Patterson on "The Negro's Part in Regional and National Development" and Dr. Will W. Alexander, who will speak on "Using Our Total Resources in Regional Development." The Virginia State College Choir will furnish the musical portion of the evening program.

During the day Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, managing editor of the Southern Frontier, Atlanta, Ga., will participate in the discussions, and Willian J. Clark, president of Virginia Union University, will make a brief statement about the Belgian Building.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 17, 1941

DR. LORIN A. THOMPSON

Inter-Racial Topics Slated

22nd Annual Conference Opens Tomorrow

Approximately 600 members of the Virginia Commission for Interracial Co-operation will return to the parish house at St. Paul's Episcopal Church tomorrow for their twenty-second annual conference, seeking again for tolerance and understanding between the South's two races.

Delegates are expected from most of the larger cities in Virginia, and special commissions have been appointed by the Mayors of Warrenton, Clifton Forge, Suffolk, Roanoke, Williamsburg, Galax and Chatham.

Outstanding speakers at this year's conference will include Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the population study of the State Planning Board; Dr. Will W. Alexander, a member of the National Defense Advisory Council, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of famed Tuskegee Institute.

The theme chosen for discussion is "The Conservation, Development, and Use of Our Total Resources in Regional Development," Tennant Bryan, State chairman of the Commission, has announced.

Last year when the group met at Charlottesville, the organization voted as its objectives for the current year the betterment of Negro hospitalization, increased employment, more adequate vocational training for Negroes, parity of compensation for Negro students in the State educational system, and the establishment of a "dynamic interest" in the interracial movement among those groups which influence public opinion and social forces in the State.

High School Glee Club To Sing for Opening

Opening tomorrow morning's session at 10 o'clock, presided over by Mr. Bryan, will be several selections by the Maggie L. Walker High School Glee Club. The meeting will be devoted to "getting the facts into the open."

Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, will lead the speakers with a discussion of two recent conferences at his school and will be followed by Dr. Thompson, speaking on "Economic Aspects of Virginia's Negro Population."

The session will close with a discussion of the Negro in skilled trades in the State, led by Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League. Other speakers on the forum will include Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor, and representatives of business and labor.

After luncheon the delegates will meet again, with Egbert G. Leigh presiding, to discuss formation of plans of action for furthering the aims of the commission.

The problem of equalization of salaries between white and Negro teachers will be discussed by William M. Cooper, and "Vocational Training Opportunities for Negroes in Virginia Schools" will be the topic of Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, of the State Department of Education; Father John T. Gillard, of Baltimore, and Father Vincent S. Waters, of Richmond.

Dr. Gibson to Preside During Final Hour

Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, will preside over the final hour of the afternoon's session, when reports from various denominational groups and related agencies working in the field of racial betterment will be given.

Tomorrow night the commission will reconvene at the First Baptist Church to hear talks by Dr. Patterson on "The Negro's Part in Regional and National Developments," and by Dr. Alexander on the conference theme.

The Virginia State College choir will furnish the musical portion of the evening program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Va. Interracial Group Nears 7th Milestone

MAY 10 1941

RICHMOND, (ANP).—The Interracial Project of Virginia, an organization composed of colored and white Baptist women, will complete its seventh year of operations this fall.

The group was organized in 1934 by a group of white Baptist women known as the W.M.U., who called in a group of colored women to form a bi-racial board. Miss Fletcher Mae Howell was named interracial secretary and field representative.

Fifteen missionary centers have been established in rural areas of the State. These centers are supervised by advisory committees appointed by the project and their purpose is to instruct small churches in missionary education.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 19, 1941

Defense Offers Opportunities for Negroes, Dr. Alexander Tells Racial Group Here

Negroes of America stand on the threshold of greatly increased opportunities in the industrial fields as a result of expanding national defense work, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Washington, member of the National Defense Advisory Council and a pioneer in the interracial co-operation movement, declared last night.

Dr. Alexander, who along with President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute spoke at last night's session of the annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, said that most of the industries which are getting big defense contracts are in areas where there is plenty of Negro labor. Through education of the industrialists, as well as through persuasion of the Government, more and more Negroes will be employed, he predicted.

Dr. Alexander called America's treatment of its Negroes in the business world "one of the weakest places in our armor as we face totalitarism." Despite the fact that numerous books have been written on the subject of the Negro's problems in finding employment and that many white friends of the Negro race have been working to solve those problems, the fact remains that many industrialists still haven't even given the subject any thought, the speaker declared.

Labor Experiences Change

He said labor leaders have experienced a change of heart regarding the Negro's place in labor, adding that national union heads are, for the most part, anxious to prevent any discrimination.

Dr. Patterson traced the great contributions made by Negroes since their emancipation. These contributions, he declared, were made despite many obstacles, by the "boot-strap lifting process." The Negro, he declared, will make far greater contributions in the future.

Tennant Bryan, State chairman of the commission, presided at the night session, held at First Baptist Church. Dr. S. C. Mitchell of the University of Richmond, introduced Dr. Alexander. Mayor Ambler welcomed the visitors, and the Virginia State College Choir sang.

Speaking at the morning session at St. Paul's Parish House, Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the State population study, discussed "Economic Aspects of Virginia's Negro Population." He said the defense efforts afford an excellent opportunity to intergrate the Negro in the economic life of the nation.

Morton Cites Future

Thomas B. Morton, State labor commissioner, declared that the future of the South is bound up with the future of the Negro. He said Negro employees could make far more use of the services of his office than they now do. Wood products, transportation and tobacco are the industries offering the best opportunities for Negroes, he said.

Wiley A. Hall of the Richmond Urban League touched on the need for training Negroes in skilled work. The decline of trade schools and the attitude of organized labor were listed among the causes of the lack of proper training of Negroes.

Robert Ogden Purvis, vice-president of Hampton Institute, spoke on the conference for the participation of the Negro in national defense held last November at Hampton and on the National Builders' Association conference held at the same school in February. He spoke in place of President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton, who was unable to be present.

Report on Two Meetings

Reporting on the first of the two meetings, the speaker said "it was felt that sound morale among Negroes could only be maintained by a fresh crusade to remove the inconsistencies between democratic theory and practice, and the commission recommended full participation of the Negro in every phase of the emergency defense program."

The afternoon session, over which William Shands Meacham presided, opened with an address by William M. Cooper, president of the State Teachers' Association, on "The Equalization of Teachers' Salaries in Virginia." He discussed the campaign in Norfolk to get salaries of Negro teachers raised to a level with those of white teachers, and expressed the hope that Governor Price would appoint a commission to work on the problems incident to equalization of salaries throughout the State.

Dr. J. L. Blair Buck of the State Department of Education discussed "Vocational Training Opportunities for Negroes in Virginia Schools." He listed vocational classes being offered for Negroes throughout the State. Open discussion following Dr. Buck's talk was led by Dr. John T. Gillard, Catholic priest of Baltimore.

The program of the churches in the field of racial betterment was discussed by Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Richmond, and brief reports were given of work being done by denominations along this line.

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VIRGINIA

Norfolk, Va Pilot
February 10, 1941

Interracial Group Meeting Sunday at 3:30 Is Announced

The nineteenth annual observance of Interracial Brotherhood Month will be observed on Ralations Sunday, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the First Baptist Church (Negro) on Bute street. The Rev. Richard Bowling, D. D., pastor of the church, will sum up the program, which will be presented by groups from the Norfolk Unit, Virginia Union University (Negro) and the Norfolk Division, College of William and Mary, and will pronounce the benediction..

The Rev. P. Rowland Wagner, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, will speak the invocation, and the Rev. Moultrie Guerry, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will preside.

Those on the program are: From the Norfolk Unit, Virginia Union University, Joseph Jordan, Bernard Howard, Thelma Hayes and Gladys Omohundra, and from the College of William and Mary, Frances Jarvis, Mary Virginia Edel, Linwood Horn and Robert Hecht.

The Race Relations Sunday observation is sponsored here by the Interracial Committee of the Norfolk Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. N. H. Gowing is chairman and Mrs. Mildred Peters co-chairman.

Roanoke, Va., World News
February 7, 1941

Races Urged To Work for Brighter Era

Need for Understanding and Appreciation Emphasized at Meeting

Objectives Listed

Interracial Brotherhood Month Observance at Bute Street Church

The only sound solution for racial problems "is for the more experienced race to stand firmly for justice and common good and to help the backward race until it is able to hold its own," Joseph A. Jordan, student at the Norfolk Unit Virginia Union University, said yesterday afternoon in an interracial meeting at the First Baptist Church, Negro, on Bute street.

It is then "for the two races to co-operate in building a civilization to which each race shall contribute," Jordan said.

The Rev. Moultrie Guerry, rector of Old St. Paul's Church and president of the Tidewater Ministerial Union, and Dr. Richard Bowling, pastor of the Bute street church, presided. There was a large attendance of members of both races.

Understanding Sought

Recognizing the enormous difficulties and declaring that all races are not alike, Jordan said: "We do not wish to have all these peoples alike. What we wish to do is to have them understand and appreciate each other."

Short biographies of leaders of the various races were presented as follows: Booker T. Washington, by Linwood Horne; Gen. Samuel Armstrong, by Gladys Omohundro; George Washington Carver, by Robert Hecht; Julius Rosenwald, by Thelma Hayes; Phyllis Wheatley, by Francis Jarvis; James Hardy Dillard, by Bernard Howard, and Dorothy Maynor, by Mary Virginia Edel. Miss Jarvis, Miss Edel, Mr. Horne and Mr. Hecht, were from the Norfolk Division, College of William and Mary and V. P. I., and the other speakers were from Virginia Union University.

Goal Exemplified

Mr. Guerry described the biographies as "an objective study of people of both races, who exemplify that which we here are so anxious to accomplish." The Rev. P. Rowland Wagner, pastor of Central Baptist Church, gave the invocation.

The meeting was sponsored by the interracial committee of the Norfolk Young Women's Christian Association, of which Mrs. N. H. Gowing and Mrs. Mildred Peters are chairmen. It marked the beginning of Interracial Brotherhood Month.

Norfolk, Va Pilot
February 7, 1941

Dr. R. P. Daniel Speaks Sunday

Race Relations Day Will Be Observed

Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel, distinguished negro leader and president of Shaw university, will be the speaker at the annual observance of National Race Relations Day Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Greene Memorial church. Both white and colored persons will attend.

Music will be furnished by the Jefferson high school a capella choir, after the practice observed since these meetings were begun some years ago of having a colored choir with a white speaker and vice versa. The choir is under the direction of Robert L. Griffey.

Presiding at the meeting will be the Rev. John H. Pearson, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, and Dr. Walter P. Binns will pronounce the invocation.

The Rev. A. L. James, pastor of the First Baptist church, colored, will introduce the speaker, following the reading of a Scripture lesson by the Rev. L. L. White, pastor of St. Paul's Memorial Methodist church.

Dr. Daniel spoke in Roanoke in the spring of 1939 at the Negro Youth Conference held under the auspices of the William Hunton Y. M. C. A. and the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.

Before becoming president of Shaw university in 1936 he was a visiting professor of education in the graduate division of Hampton institute for two years, professor of education and director of the extension division in Virginia Union university, director of the division of education, psychology and philosophy in the same university, where he began teaching work in 1923.

He received his A. B. degree from Virginia Union, his A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from Columbia university. An ordained minister, he has held high positions in the negro Baptist church organization. He is now a member of the Executive board of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

Dr. Daniel is affiliated with the American Psychological association, National Education association, American Teachers association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

He is the author of "Psychological Study of Negro Boys," a publication of Teachers college, Columbia university. He has traveled widely in Europe.

Race Relations Sunday this year marks the 19th annual observance of this day which falls always on the Sunday closest to Lincoln's birthday. February is set aside by the Federal Council of Churches as Interracial Brotherhood Month every year. The message this year from the council stresses the fact that:

"Christian fellowship among the races is needed now in America, with a world at war, as at no other time in our history. Every kind of race problem in the world is found in the Christian religion. The Christian who loses his life in the struggle for interracial fellowship shall find it in the redeemed society of Christ-like men and women."

Gadsden, Ala. Call Post,
Jan. 18, 1941

Interracial Receives Hampton Gift

Interraccial Commission . . . .

Hampton Institute, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, has presented a check of $365.21 to the Virginia State Interracial Commission.

This gift was made possible by individual contributions from the student body, faculty, administration, staff, trustees, and friends of the school.

The Interracial Commission in Virginia has functioned for many years and has contributed greatly to interracial understanding and tolerance in this state. L. R. Reynolds of Richmond is head of the state body.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 19, 1941

Speakers Yet To Be Heard

FATHER JOHN T. GILLARD of Baltimore remarked yesterday at the afternoon meeting of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, that the two most important speeches were those that were not made. Space had been provided on the program for addresses by "a representative manufacturer or contractor, and a labor leader," but these places remained blank. It was difficult to find spokesmen for these groups who were willing to discuss the matter of Negro employment.

Yet the situation of interracial relations that was surveyed at the interesting meeting, showed a great deal of improvement over the one that prevailed 20-odd years ago, in another period of tension, in another emergency. The acute period of the emergency, as far as the Negro was concerned, came after the armistice was signed. Thousands of women had taken jobs formerly held by white men, and they did not wish to relinquish them. They held on to their jobs, and the result was that on the decreased number of postwar job resources available to men, there was increased pressure. In this competition, the Negro lost out. He was forced to evacuate strongholds of employment that he had occupied ever since the War Between the States, as white men took over employment in barber shops and service trades that had been in his particular province.

The manufacturer or contractor may suffer a certain embarrassment because he cannot deal more fairly with the Negro with respect to employment, but he can candidly say that, in many instances, there is a shortage of the skilled labor that he needs in the ranks of Negro workers. Nevertheless, as J. L. BLAIR BUCK, director of teacher training for the State Department of Education, showed, the Negro is in a rather fortunate situation in Virginia with respect to vocational training. Taking into consideration the private vocational schools such as Hampton Institute and St. Paul's School at Lawrenceville, the facilities for giving vocational training to Negroes in Virginia are at least equal to those available to white students.

The Government has itself become a pressure agent, requiring the employment of more Negroes on its contract work. This is resulting in the opening up of the field of trade unionism to the Negro. In fields represented by both manufacturers and labor leaders, the outlook for Negro employment is constantly improving.

Portsmouth, Va Star
January 4, 1941

INTER-RACIAL GROUPS' CO-OPERATION CITED

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4.—(AP)—The annual report of the Woman's Missionary Union of Virginia said inter-racial personnel groups are now cooperatng with Virginia Baptist women in 31 sections of the State.

Listing 25 institutes held during the past year, the report said demonstrations of various phases of inter-racial work and mission study classes have been conducted with district associations, Sunday school conventions and State meetings.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Inter-racial Parley Slated for April 18

APR 19 1941

RICHMOND — The twenty-second annual State inter-racial conference will be held on Friday, April 18, with morning and afternoon sessions at the St. Paul parish house and the evening session at First Baptist Church, of which Dr. Theodore Adams is pastor.

The Maggie L. Walker High School glee club will furnish music at the morning session.

At the morning session, conferences at Hampton Institute will be discussed by President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton.

APR 19 1941

"Economic Aspects of Virginia's Negro Population" will be the subject of Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of Virginia's population study of the State Planning Board.

APR 19 1941

"The Negro in the Skilled Trades in Virginia" will be discussed by Wiley A. Hall, Urban League secretary, and Thomas B. Morton, commissioner of labor, and by a manufacturer or contractor and a labor leader.

At the afternoon session, "Equalization of Teachers' Salaries in Virginia" will be discussed by William M. Cooper of Hampton.

"Vocational Training Opportunities for Negroes in Virginia Schools" will be the subject of Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, and this topic will be discussed by Father John T. Gillard of Baltimore and Father Vincent S. Waters of Richmond and others.

Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, will preside over the last hour of the program in the afternoon.

At the evening session beginning at 7:45 in First Baptist Church, a twenty-minute musical program will be furnished by the Virginia State College choir under the direction of J. Harold Montague. Tennant Bryan will preside and Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the church, will offer the invocation.

Mayor Gordon B. Ambler of Richmond, will welcome the group.

APR 19 1941

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock will give a report on the highlights of the morning and afternoon sessions. The principal addresses will be given by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, on "The Negro's Part in Regional and National Development." Virginia State College Choir will furnish music.

During the day, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, managing editor of the Southern Frontier of Atlanta, will participate in the discussion and President William J. Clark of Virginia Union University, will make a statement about the Belgian building.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Vocational Training

APR 26 1941

AT the state conference of the Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation Mr. J. L. Blair Buck, Director of Teacher Training for the State Department of Education, observed that the Negro is fortunate in Virginia with respect to vocational training. He referred to such private vocational schools as Hampton Institute and St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, as having vocational training facilities, "at least equal to those available to white students."

What Mr. Buck failed to say is that St. Paul's School will need approximately a hundred thousand dollars for shop equipment alone and considerable more endowment than it has in order to function, as it proposes to do, as a first-rate vocational training school. He might have said also that the same is true of Hampton Institute. These are private schools.

APR 26 1941

Mr. Buck also omitted to make mention of the wide opportunities offered white youth in apprentice schools in Virginia operated by large industries, which opportunities are denied Negro youth. These industrial apprentice schools are doing a much better job than such schools as we have in the public educational system that are supposed to give vocational training.